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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,209—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
23-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0	12-8
26-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8	18-12
39-8	19-12		39-8	19-12

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd Aug.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F. Browne	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber..	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes.....	12th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	19th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber...	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule ...	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., [illegible] the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. [illegible]vy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard [illegible]agon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

[illegible]OMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
[illegible]R...	3927	800	L. H. Moule....	28th Aug.
[illegible]	3511	800	M. de Horne ..	11th Sept.
[illegible]	3525	800	G. W. Brady.....	25th ,,

[illegible] to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves [illegible]d Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call [illegible]or ports.

[illegible] particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

[illegible]6th July, 1890.

[illegible]ZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

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The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO .	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO...	5,000	800	10th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 21, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

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STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	25th Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railwa Fare from Marseilles to London.

"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."

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ANCHOR LINE. BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	G. Read	26th Aug

THE above steamer has been built to the highest Class and is specially adapted to the East Indian trade. All her staterooms being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and all the conveniences for an Indian passage are supplied.

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Bombay.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a. m., on 24th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 25th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
BANCOORA	2,880	1st September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

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KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
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Drab Vulcanized Cambric Ivnerness Capes, very light, all sizes,	each	16	8
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SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of 1,000 tons POWELL DUFFRYN COAL, delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar, and weighed there, will be received by Undersigned up to 27th August, 1890 (post, Bombay, 28th), 200 tons to be delivered by 1 th September, and full quantity by 15th November, 1890. Payment will be made on production of Receipt of the Storekeeper at Bhavnagar.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Manager and Ex. Engineer, Morvi Railway.
Manager and Ex. Engineer's Office, Morvi, August 18, 1890.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 662 of 1889.

JAVERVAHOO, widow............................Plaintiff.
vs.
JAGMOHUNDASS VUNDRAVUNDASS...Defendant.

WHEREAS the SALE of the CARRIAGE and HORSE advertised to take place on the 20th August 1890, was ADJOURNED to MONDAY the 25th Instant, at 3 p. m.

It is hereby notified that on MONDAY, 25th August, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m. the said carriage and horse will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the rooms of Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., Auctioneers, Fort.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Defendant.

THE UNIVERSAL ANGLO-PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

A NEW WORK altogether compiled by the Undersigned for the public use specially to supply the great desideratum felt long by the Persian Scholars. It is intended to remedy the general difficulties both in grammar and composition points felt by beginners in their study of the Oriental language, but will prove a most interesting and useful reference manual to the general readers who are found of the noble language.

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Which is comparatively nothing to the Herculian work itself.

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NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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AN AYAH offers her services to accompany a Lady with or without children to England. She is a very good sailor and holds excellent Certificates. Address "ZARABI." care of this paper.

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LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!! of MLLE H. KRAUS' Sale consisting of a choice selection of French Millinery, Feathers, Ribbons, Veiling, Bridal Veiling, and Infant's Robes, etc. GREAT REDUCTIONS for CASH ONLY. NOTE ADDRESS, Albert Buildings 1st floor, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

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IF you wish to make your friend a cheap yet valuable present send him a PHIAL of each MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz: his Cough and Dinner Pills, Tooth and Ringworm Powders, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops. For certificates and other particulars see hand bills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works; Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases I tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders at Dr. H. L. Batliwala's, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

WANTED, by a thorough Practical man a SITUATION as Manager, or Card and Spinning Master. Address, "A. B," care of this office.

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LANOWLEE! LANOWLEE!! LANOWLEE!!! A TRAINED NURSE desires the care of Children at the above healthy hill station. She also has a HOUSE TO LET. For particulars, apply to "H.," Post Office, Lanowlee.

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"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 101, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases. rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of B. D. ARMOUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and, the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong bay Australian horse, goes-well in single and double harness, very quite and showy.
1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach box, suitable for a pony or galloway.
1 handsome strong grey Arab pony very quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong second-hand rib dog-cart in very good order.
strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Australian horse goes in harness.
1 strong bay pony.
1 Ceylon built elastic cart.
1 second-hand strong palanquin shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and risk of the concerned—

A lot of very valuable, undrilled pearls, weighing about 457 chows or 1,006 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Captain E. F. Walker, R. A.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, above Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's office, the whole of the office furniture consisting of writing tables, large cupboards, chairs, table, lamps, wast hand sets, cups and saucers, sample glassware, perfumery, shelves, large tables, medicine, &c.

The above will be on view on Monday next.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE KHETWADY MAIN ROAD,

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the first mortgagee to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Perosbaw Eduljee Suknidas, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. the undermentioned valuable property which has been divided into seven convenient lots, a private road being reserved for the use of all the purchasers. The property consists of about 5,030 square yards of Pension and Tax ground with 5 bungalows, stables and out-houses and is situated on the west side of the Khetwady Main Road within easy distance of the train lines at Grant Road and Girgaum. The lots into which the property is divided areas follows :—

Lot 1. Contains about 1,510 square yards with a pucka built upper-storied bungalow with cook-room, godowns and a well and fronts the public road.

Lot 2. Contains about 403 square yards with an upper-storied, bungalow, and is situated on the back of Lot No. 1 and fronts the private road abovementioned on the north side.

Lot 3. Contains two vacant pieces of ground on either side of the said private road, one on the north side admeasuring about 123 square yards, and the other on the south side admeasuring about 121 square yards, both suitable for buildings.

Lot 4. Contains two pieces of ground on either side of the private road, the one on the north side admeasuring about 468 square yards with an upper-storied bungalow standing thereon, and that on the south side admeasuring about 117 square yards, suitable for building.

Lot 5. Contains about 855 square yards of vacant land with a well, and is suitable for building a bungalow or a chawl, and is at the western end of the said private road.

Lot 6. Contains about 374 square yards of ground, with a stable and chawl standing thereon, and fronts the Khetwady Main Road.

Lot 7. Contains about 239 square yards, with an upper-storied chawl standing thereon, and fronts the private road on the south side.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen, or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors.

N.B.—The property will first be put up in one lot and if not sold in one lot then it will be put up in 7 lots as abovementioned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 bales T red cambrics.
5 cases white shirtings.
13 ice-cream freezers—1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 quart sizes.
1 case chlorodyne.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Naboobhoy—B 3143 1-2-2 cases beads, per Poseidon.

On account and at the risk of Jeewanjee Nathoobhoy—L. A. & Co., P. C. 2787—1 case beads, per Poseidon.

On account of the concerned—

E M 329 218—1 case 25 gross tin trumpets, sea-water damaged.

The effects of the late Mr. D. Rae, consisting of wearing apparel, steam-engine indicator, spirit level, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Naboobhoy.

$^{AA}_{B\ \ B}$ 6661-64.—4 cases Amber beads.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 light strong mail-phaeton.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SANKLI TANK ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Action on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Thucker Keshowjee Kulianjee, and on account and at the risk of the attaching creditors Messrs. Beyts, Craig & Co., and also on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Thucker Jaitha Champsey and Moorarjee Champsey (Insolvents) the undermentioned landed property, *viz* :—

All that piece of Fazundari leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 3120 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, building house or chawls, standing thereon, and in course of construction with the building materials, lying on the said ground situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the old Race Course, near the Tank at Byculla, called or known by the name of Pachee Khar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the open ground of Mooljee Jaitha, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Sankli Tank Road, and on the south by the property of Sheriffbhoy Gangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.—Bombay, 11th August, 1890. (Signed), CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, and BAYLEY, Mortgagees, Attorneys, 30, Esplanade Road.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soondardas Mill Compound, at the foot of the Bellasis Road Bridge, next to the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture platedware, glassware and crockery, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, K. O. table hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, the property of E. EDWARDS, Esq.

The property will be view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS. UNRESERVED SALE OF THE VILLAGE OF CHENDOWLEE NEAR POWAY IN THE DISTRICT OF TANNA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve by order of all parties concerned.

The village of Chendowlee in the Talooka of Salsette in the district of Tanna, containing about 122 beegas of sweet batty ground, about 7 beegas of village ground, about 170 beegas of Bhaut ground and about 23½ beegas of hilly ground, in all about 53½ beegas. It includes a pucka-built Bungalow, cook room and outhouses, and several wells. There are 2,300 to 3,000 of mango and other fruit trees besides hundreds of brab date, teak and other trees. The village is about an hour's drive from the Railway Stations of Coorla and Anderi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned, the following bales of mule yarn of the Khattao Makanjee S. & W. Co., Red tie, landed more or less damaged per s.s. Umballa put back from the sea.

K M S—8	bales mule	twist	No. 20,	400	lbs. each.
2	„	„	„ 32,	500	„
1	„	„	„ 30,	500	„
4	„	„	„ 30,	400	„
8	„	„	„ 20½,	400	„
2	„	„	„ 32,	400	„

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22th August, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT (MEMON-WADA) MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBAKER COMMANDANT STREET.

On MONDAY, the 8th September, 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassim, Insolvents, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahid, Esq., the following property :—

All that the right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or fazendari ground belonging to Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, situate lying and being in and fronting on west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambaker Commandant Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (153) and three-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the aforesaid Mahomed Hossein Kambaker Commandant Street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the house of Abdulla Allarakhia, and on the south by the house of Hajee Abdulla Noor-Mahomed, and also that the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground or on some part thereof and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No, 25, and which said hereditaments and premises is in the occupation of the tenants of the official assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE of four Salt-fields or Agars in the Oorun Taluka containing 352 Salt Pans or Koondies, and three Salt-fields or Agars in the Kurja Talooka, containing 541½ Salt Pans or koondies.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., as Official Assignee, and Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdool Wahid, as the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the firm of Haji Mitha Cassum, Insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1890, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort; the undermentioned seven Salt-fields or Agars. viz.:—

No. 1.—Salt-field or Agar, called Lotun, in the Oorun Taluka, containing 115 Salt Pans or Koondies.

No. 2.—Salt-field or Agar called Khodabux alias Katekar in the Oorun Taluka, containing 117 Salt Pans or Koondies.

No. 3.—Salt-field or Agar, called Katekar, Nos. 39 and 40, in the Oorun Taluka, No. 39 containing, 111 and No 40 containing 4½ Salt Pans or Koondies.

No. 4—Salt-field or Agar called Dubota, in the Oorun Taluka, containing 4½ Salt pans or Koondies.

No. 5.—Salt-field or Agar, called Safri, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 22 Salt-pans or Koondies.

No. 6.—Salt-field or Agar, called Soonmogra, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 144 Salt-pans or Koondies.

No. 7.—Salt-field or Agar, called Sonkhar alias Gatacha, in the Kurja Taluka, containing 375½ Salt-pans or Koondies.

The conditions of sale and other particulars may be learnt at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Venders' Solicitors or from the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highnese the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following rices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	„
MASTIFFS	£20	„
BOARHOUNDS	£20	„
BULL DOGS	£20	„
BULL TERRIERS	£10	„
FOX TERRIERS	£10	„
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	„
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS........	£20	„
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ART.

SUPERB and highly artistic OIL PAINTING entitled "A LOVE SONG" by Andreoth in gold frame for only Rs. 500. Length 4 feet 3 inches Breadth 3 feet 9 inches. Imported by the WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., can be seen at

DINSHAW M. DUSTOOR,
93, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Phillips & Co., Ld.)

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICES.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1890, at 5-45 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED.
General Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

IN consequence of improved Exchange CASH PRICES FOR BOOKS will for the present be at the rate of TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, and additional discounts will be given on purchases of Rs. 100 and upwards for cash.

Liberal Discounts for Cash will be allowed upon goods other than Books pending the issue of Revised Price List.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENLARGED EDITION.
IN THE PRESS.

THE STUDENT'S ENLARGED ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY.

BY
SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR, M. L. L. S.

Author of "Persian Primer," "Second Book of Persian," "Third Book of Persian," "English-Persian and Persian-English Dictionaries." "Persian Grammer, Parts I and II.," &c., &c.

INDISPENSABLE BOTH TO SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS.

To be completed in about 15 parts of 40 pages each, Octavo size. Every part will be issued monthly for the convenience of Subscribers Intending Subscribers would do well to remit, with their addresses in full, the money in advance by Money Order payable to the COMPILER, at No. 43, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay; or to Mr. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Book-seller and Publisher, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

Price to Subscribers in Advance. (before the end of December 1890) .....Rs. 8, Postage free.
Price to Non-Subscribers............. „ 10 (postage extra)

BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE FIRST PART IS OUT. Apply early to either of the above addresses.

This Dictionary contains appropriate Persian equivalents with pronunciations, idiomatic expressions and words, and all other necessary and useful information.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1890.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39 to 42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Sections I. and IV. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in 10 years and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly with or without coupons as purchaser may prefer.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. Purchasers to have the option of paying the whole sum tendered on 15th September next, or they may pay in instalments as follows :—

15th September 1890.........	25	per cent.
30th „	25	„
15th October „	25	„
30th „	23	„

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the latest date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, 26th August 1890, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these DEBENTURES shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th August 1890.

FORM OF TENDER.

I——————————————————hereby tender for Rupees——————————of BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees——————————Annas——————————for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees——————————and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the dates advertised.

I require the amount in——————————Debenture of Rupees——————————each.

(Signature)——————————

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas : postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved securities.

STATE, Municipal, and other PUBLIC LOANS negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTES INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATIO[illegible]
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,07[illegible]
REST .... „ 215,3[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the [illegible] tioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months............5 per cen[illegible] and for other periods subject to special arra[illegible]

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed [illegible] accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and [illegible] the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; N[illegible] SION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Dividends collected and the purchase and sale [illegible] ties effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND	£240,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly............... ,	25	Half-yearly .... ,	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly.............. „	5
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	
Half-yearly................ „	29	Half-yearly .... „	2
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Monthly .... „	6	Monthly.................. „	6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY........................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.......................Re.1 0
Each succeeding line .... „

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly............. „	6	Half-yearly .... „	8
Quarterly.................. „	3	Quarterly .... „	3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE. WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	628
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,390	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	885
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	915
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	565
ramjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	440
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	835
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	540
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	360
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	555
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
ewras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6,00	1,000	1,000	...	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	695
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	174
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	812½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,030	all	50	1,190
azagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	640
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,290
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	620
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	615
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	990
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		630

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	105xd
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	780
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,300
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	825
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	775
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	,000	7½ pr. ct	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	353
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	Rs. 5	65xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	No Dvd	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12	
Carolus	„ 235	nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 222	
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 233	
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-7	
Gold Leaf	„ 19-8	
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 18-10	
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 18-10	
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 18-8	
Pekin do	„ 18-6	nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	102½	
Four-and-a-half per cent	110⅜	
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103⅜	
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate		nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872		
City of Paris Loan		nal
Port Trust Bonds	97¾	

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 8 13-16
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8 23-32 to ¾
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 8 15-16
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 9
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. ⅛
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 9 5-32
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 9¼
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 9 3-16
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 9 13-32
Francs	3 Do do.	223½
Do.	6 Do. do.	224½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99¼
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 days do.	217

The British Medical Association can certainly claim to be a successful and flourishing body, if one may judge from the annual report which has just been issued by the council. The number of members on the books last year was 12,897. During the year 949 have been elected, 154 have died, and 332 have resigned, leaving on the books 13,360. This is a large membership, and points to vigorous vitality in the Association. The financial position also at the end of the year shows a profit of upwards of £3,000 out of an income of £30,000.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Kemp and Company, Limited, 4-30 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pemba (s), from Calcutta; Chupra (s), Coconada; and Peveril (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Methley Hall (s), for Rangoon; and Nizam (s), Hongkong.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Nizam left the dock yesterday.

Polo.—The game this evening will be at 5-15, sharp. Gentlemen are requested to be punctual. Poona Team (*stripes*)—Messrs. Gray (capt.) Barton, Prevost, and Steel; *vs.* All Comers (*white*) Messrs. Philips (capt.) Capel-Cure, Summer, Lovett, Boileau, and Bateson.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Purushotam Hari, late Kulkarni of mauze Jakhane, taluka Sindkheda, in the Khandeish Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duties, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Pali Hill Gun Club.—The Club will meet at Worli, south of Pumping Station, at Love Grove, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. At this meet an All Comers' Sweep will be held under the Club Rules with the following conditions:—All sportsmen in Bombay are invited to shoot best of 10 birds at 20 yards rise—Rs. 5. Sweepstake losers pay for their birds 4 annas each.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Ameen Shaboodin, a tindal of the s.s. "India," lying in this harbour, aged 45 years. On Wednesday while the steamer was proceeding to sea, deceased accidentally fell down the afterhatch into the hold and sustained fatal injuries, from the effects of which he died in the hospital, at 11-30 p.m., on Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5.45 p.m. (weather permitting.)

Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Gungl.
Concert Aria	Clarinet Obligato	Bergson.
Valse	Tender and True	Bucalossi.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Polka	Now and Then	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Nilkunt Ramchunder before Mr. Richardson, with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company by travelling between Tanna and Bombay, with a time-expired ticket. The accused, it appears, erased the date of the ticket and travelled with it on the 13th instant, whereas the ticket bearing the number on it was issued at the Tanna station some days previously. Nilkunt Ramchunder was convicted, and fined Rs. 35.

A Mahomedan Cricket Team.—Those interested in the advance of cricket among Mahomedans will be glad to hear that steps are being taken to make the Islam Cricket Club, the only club of its kind in Western India, a permanent institution, and one representative of the Mahomedan community. A subscription has been started in its aid, and all public-spirited Mahomedans are coming forward very liberally to help the movement. Mr. Budruddin Tyebji heading the list with Rs. 100. It is hoped that this appeal will be responded to with a spirit worthy of the cause, and that no Mahomedan will fail to give a helping hand. Subscriptions should be sent, to the care of Ali N. Tyebji, Babulla Tank, Bombay.

Escape and Re-arrest of a Criminal Lunatic.—Narayen Runchore, a criminal lunatic, who was convicted of murder, escaped from the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, on Wednesday afternoon, about half [illegible] get as far as the Prong's Lighthouse, where he threw himself into the sea. He was pursued by the Asylum officials, but being an excellent swimmer he succeeded in eluding pursuit. He was found yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, concealed in the Colaba Point Fortifications by some Artillerymen, who made him over to the Asylum officials. Narayen, it appears, was tried at Surat about 12 months ago for the murder of his daughter, after which he attempted to destroy himself by cutting his throat.

A Vexatious Suit.—In the Bombay Court of Small Causes, before his Honour the Third Judge, the case of Limbabai, widow of Narsu Dharmaji, *vs.* Shivji Dharmaji, was heard. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Framji Khaikhosro Patuck. In this case the plaintiff, who is a sister-in-law of the defendant, sued him to set aside an attachment, which the defendant had levied against her property and to recover Rs. 7, which she had paid under protest. It appears from the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses that the defendant had an attachment against a man, named Bicka Goona, who lives in Limbabai's house, and in execution of which he attached some of her property. His Honour ordered the amount paid under protest to be refunded to the plaintiff, and awarded her Rs. 15 as compensation for the wrongful attachment of her property.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bhugwundas Mulchand, a mehta, in the services of Esenballi Mooljee, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Richardson with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 247-6-3, the property of his master, on the 22nd June last. The accused, it appears, on the date in question, was sent by his master who is a cloth merchant, having his place of business at Baba Dubboo Street, to recover outstandings from his constituents, on which occasion the accused recovered the sum of Rs. 247-6-3 from a merchant, named Mooljee Mungul, and absconded with the amount to Benares. Subsequently the complainant obtained a warrant for accused's arrest. The accused, it appears, returned to Bombay some time last month, and was arrested by the police at Phool Gully, and brought to justice. Bhugwundas was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Stealing Children's Ornaments.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Cannoo Namdeo, a Hindoo, aged 20 years, was charged by Inspector Nolan, with stealing two pailies of rice, eight annas worth, and a silver ornament, of the value of Re. 1. The complainant, in the first instance, was a woman, named Shingoo, who stated that after closing her door on Wednesday evening she noticed the prisoner walking out of her room, with a bundle under his arm. On the complainant calling out to him he dropped the bundle of rice, and made off for his house, where he was arrested. Luximon Hurkojee, the second complainant, said that about five weeks ago he missed a silver neckchain, which belonged to his child. He gave certain information to the police, and on instituting enquiries part of the ornament was recovered, which was identified by the complainant. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was remanded in custody pending further investigations.

A Nephew's Complaint.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, Govind Mokund Rao and Narayen Ittoo were charged by Inspector Nelmes, the first with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 780 and the second with receiving stolen property. Mr. Sealy defended the prisoners. The first accused opened a cupboard of his nephew Madnrao Narayen, the complainant, by means of a duplicate key, and handed over the ornaments to his accomplice, who had them melted down. After dividing the spoil between them the first prisoner went to Poona and returned to Bombay after a few days. As the police had been informed of the theft a diligent search was made, and Govind was arrested and a considerable amount of cash recovered. The magistrate convicted the first prisoner on the evidence recorded, and sent him to prison for six weeks with hard labour. Narayen, the second accused, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Father and Son in Trouble.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Fakeer Yakoob, and Samuel Jacob his son, were charged on remand with having in their possession two and a half tolas of opium and selling the same without a licence from the Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Little prosecuted and Mr. De Souza defended. The facts of this case have already been reported, the prisoner having been arrested at the instance of Rustom Pestonji, Abkari Inspector. A native was deputed to enter defendants' shop and purchase the drug with marked coins. At a sign from the purchaser, the police and custom officials entered defendants' premises and arrested them. The magistrate, in convicting the prisoners, said that the opium and marked coins were found by the Customs peon and the police in the accuseds' shop. Fakeer Yakoob, the first accused was fined Rs. 100, there being a previous conviction for a similar offence, with the alternative of two months' simple imprisonment. Samuel, the second prisoner, was fined Rs. 25, or fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

A Hamal becomes a Jeweller.—Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Bombay Detective Police, charged Rama Ragoo, a Hindoo, with the theft of a very considerable amount of gold and silver ornaments set with pearls and diamonds, Rs. 90 in currency notes, and Rs. 75 in cash, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 3,290. The complainant, a woman named Bheema, *alias* Ameerbux Badajee was called, and identified the amount of property recovered to the extent of over Rs. 3,000. She said she was living in Thakerdwar Lane, Khetwady, and she had employed the prisoner as a hamal who had served her for about a month. On the morning of the 14th instant, she called on a doctor at Dhobi Talao, to procure some medicine for her child. The accused, her sister, and the child remained in the house. On her return home that morning she did not notice anything missing from her room. About one o'clock in the afternoon the police brought the accused to her house, and asked her if she had missed anything. On searching her room she found that two cash boxes, incased in a larger one with a leather bag, all of which contained the property in question were missing. Cassum Jussub, another witness, said that the prisoner called at his shop, and asked him to purchase some of his article. On seeing the jewellery he asked defendant to follow him and made him over to the police, at the Byculla Police Station, where he was searched, and a quantity of the trinkets found upon him. Cross-examined by the prisoner he said he did not buy any embroidery work from him. The accused followed him to his house, but he did not open one of the boxes with a pair of tongs. He did not appropriate their gold bangles which were missing. Further evidence was given by the detectives as to how the property was recovered. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for nine months, with hard labour.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Candy.)

AN ORDER AGAINST THE THAKORE OF LIMREE REVERSED.

IN THE MATTER OF JASVATSINGJEE FATTESINGJEE, THAKORE OF LIMRI.

Their Lordships resumed consideration of the petition of the Thakore of Limri, through his vakil, Mr. Vasudeo Jagonnath, applying for revision of an order, passed on the 6th May last, by Mr. A. D. Younghusband, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, for the removal of an obstruction, in the shape of a bund, which has been erected across a natural water-course in the village of Pipal, Taluka Dhandhuka, whereby the flow of water is diverted into the neighbouring village of Tagdi. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the application, said: The magistrate's order, to which objection has been taken in the present application, is dated the 10th January, 1890, and purports to be made under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is in the following terms:—"Whereas it appears to me that you have caused an obstruction to persons living in the village of Tagdi by erecting a new bund across a water-course, by which the natural flow of water has been diverted from its natural course, and floods the crops of the people of Tagdi; and whereas you, the Thakore Saheb, had twice promised to endeavour to settle the matter very soon and amicably, but have failed to make any such attempt; and whereas the obstruction continues and the people of Tagdi have again complained to me, and whereas I have seen the obstruction myself, and have seen the obstruction has been newly created, I do hereby direct and require you within the space of one month, to remove the obstruction by pulling down the new bund, and allow the water from Pipal limits to flow its former natural course, or to show cause in my court of the District of Ahmedabad, on the 10th February, 1890, why the order should not be enforced." The magistrate, who under section 137 of the Code took evidence in the matter and made the [illegible] obstruction" in the shape of a bund, which the Thakore Saheb has "erected across a natural water-course" in the village of Pipal; so that during the monsoon, rain-water is diverted from its natural course and flows along a road which runs from Pipal to Tagdi past the village of Tagdi, whence it finds its escape by a culvert under the highroad. In this way traffic is impeded, the village is threatened with an inundation, and the culvert becomes choked with silt. Such a passage of the rain-water the magistrate finds to be unquestionably a public nuisance. It is thus clear that the grounds upon which the magistrate has made absolute the conditional order of the 10th January are not the grounds upon which that order was made, as set forth in the order itself; and the case found by the magistrate to be established against the applicant is, therefore, different from that which the applicant was called on to meet. The question under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, arising upon the terms of the conditional order, is whether the bund is an "unlawful obstruction" in a "channel" which "is or may be lawfully used by the public." Now it is not disputed that the bund was erected by the applicant on his own land, and that the villagers of Tagdi have no right to use the channel within the limits of Pipal. The effect of what has been done in Pipal may be to cause damage to the villagers in Tagdi; but such damage cannot form the subject-matter of proceedings under section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which does not apply to an alleged user by one man of his own property so as to cause injury to the property of another. Whether the applicant diverted the rain-water which ordinarily flowed on his own land on to the public road, and so caused a nuisance which could be dealt with by an order under section 133, was not the question with which the magistrate should have dealt under section 137; for that was not the matter dealt with in the conditional order of the 10th January, which alone the magistrate had jurisdiction to make absolute under section 137. As the conditional order was not one which the magistrate had jurisdiction to make under section 133, it is reversed.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the order of the District Magistrate, dated 6th May, 1890.

THE THANA SCANDAL CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KUVARBAI, DAUGHTER OF EDULJEE.

This was an appeal made by the accused Kuvarbai, who was tried and convicted by Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, of the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months. The facts of the case were reported at length when the appeal was first heard before their lordships on the 6th instant. Their lordships on the last occasion received an affidavit made by one Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a friend of the accused, stating that she was *enciente*, and directed the Sessions Judge to report on the matter contained in the affidavit after examining the Civil Surgeon of Thana. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manockshaw Talyarkhan, appeared on behalf of the accused.

In accordance with the order of the High Court, the Sessions Judge submitted the deposition of Surgeon Major K. R. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon of Thana, and in doing so stated that when he passed sentence on the accused, he had no knowledge that she was *enciente*.

The Civil Surgeon of Thana, in his deposition, said that the accused was *enciente*, and was not undergoing rigorous imprisonment. She was given some light work, such as the picking of wool in jail. She had improved in weight. When admitted she was 102lbs., whereas at present she weighed 110lbs. Except the symptoms attendant on her condition, her bodily health had not suffered. But mentally she was very much depressed. He thought that further imprisonment might possibly have a deleterious effect upon herself and the child. She was very sad and careworn.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed the appeal. Mr. Justice Birdwood, who delivered the judgment of the Court, observed that the record and proceedings should be sent to Government, with the intimation that their lordships saw no legal ground for interfering with the conviction and sentence, and had therefore dismissed the appeal. On consideration, however, of the Civil Surgeon's deposition, their lordships recommended that H. E. the Governor in Council should be moved to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon the applicant.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Krishna, 199 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Chupra, Captain Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Coconada, via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Megna, 754 tons, Captain Rickford, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H R Burleigh, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, Captain Houstoun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

The P and O Co's steam-ship Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain Chas. Gadd, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B and P S N Co.
„ Inchmarlo	1923	Eno	K	K. Nixon.
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	L	Glade & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Nubia	2319	Knox	1	W & A Graham&Co
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
„ Nizam	1615	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imperatrix	2140	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S N Co
„ Melpomene	1 43	Wallusching	8	A H Lloyds S N Co
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Baghdad	809	Whitehead	10	B I S N Co.
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	12	K. Nixon & Co
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Pemba (s)	Houstoun	Calcutta.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Coconada. Aug 1.
	Peveril (s)		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Methley Hall (s)	Wilcox	Rangoon.
	Nizam (s)	Gadd	Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
„ Melpomene, for China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Megna, Rickford, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Krishna, Nacoda, for Tuticorin and Colombo.
„ Nizam, Burleigh, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
17 Sirdhana s ... Maclachlan ... Bombay, July 25.
Patna s ... Phillips ... Moulmein, Aug 10.

DEPARTURE.

August 17.—Steamer Clan Macarthur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
18 Khandalla s ... Calcutta.
19 Katoria s ... Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
18 Niemen s ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 21.

From Liverpool.

Waverley s—51 cases soap, A H Tyebally; 50 cases butter, Owen and Okell.

From London.

Ganges s—6 cases oilmenstore, N V Currani and Co; Henzada s—101 cases candles, A S Tyebally.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—2 casks rectified spirit, Dinshawiee and Co. [illegible], Souza and Fernandes.

From Charente.

Peninsular s—70 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Antwerp.

Henzada s—75 cases candles, A H Tyebally; 1 case soap, B Ferozshaw and Co; 135 cases window glass, S Baboojee and Sons; 5 packages glassware, G H Cullian.

Mary Beyts s—25 cases cognac, F N Master.

Ehrenfels s—17 cases earthenware, J Rehimtoola; 50 cases writing paper, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy.

From Rotterdam.

Mirzapoore s—17 cases gin, Souza and Fernandes.

From Marseilles.

Po s—30 cases vermouth, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 21.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—22 bales wool, G Rungoomul; 55 bales wool, Framjee, Sands and Co; 8 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co.

For London.

Siam s—12 cwts ivory, Sir Tharia Topen.

For Dunkirk.

Inchmarlo s—66 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts poppyseed, F L Batlibai and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—14 cwts castorseed, A Vinayek Chatre and Co.

For Calcutta.

Megna s—150 bales cotton, M Govindram.
Waverley s—130 bales cotton, T Morarjee.

For Hongkong.

Melpomene s—70 cwts sandalwood, M H E Ellias; 440 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 285 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 151 bales twist, D P Marker; 72 bales twist, O Khetsey; 510 balas twist, David Sassoon and Co; 229 bales twist, D Nowrojee; 75 bales twist, John, Fleming and Co; 24 bales twist, Jamshed M Co; 100 bales twist, K Makanjee S and W Co.

For Kobe.

Melpomene s—425 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co; 183 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Yokohama.

Melpomene s—100 bales twist, D D Curranee and Co; 7 bales twist, David, Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 19.

Bayley, Col, Ms, 30th M Infty, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

August 20.

Kelawala, Surgeon, Ms, 4th Regt. M Pioneers, on general leave, from Bangalore.

August 21.

Lucas, Major, Bo, Comt Dept, on station leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Fair, Lieut, Bo, R E, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

August 22.

Boileau, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, to reside, in England.
Channer, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON.
Commanding Bo. Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

There will be gun drill at Head-quarters to-day at 7 a.m. and at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1890.

1. The weekly monsoon drills in the Town Hall will commence on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 8-30 p.m.

2. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday, the 30th instant, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m., until further orders.

Bombay Light Horse.

3. There will be drill with swords for all Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening.

4. There will be riding drill for all Recruits at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at the Riding School, Chowpatty. Plain clothes. Military bridles to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 21)

Military Department.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—S G Brebner and F W Marriott, and second Lieut E O Walker to be Lieut.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capts from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieutenants C P Campbell, W W Battiscombe, W G Alban, E A Kettlewell, R H Light, A E S Searle, E J Carter, R P S Barnett, A Beale, C H C Heyman, and W J R Wickham.

The services of Capt J Davies, S C, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut A E S Hartigan, S C, Squadron Officer, 6th Bo Cavy, for one year.

The provisional promotions to Jamadar of the undermentioned, announced in the orders herein specified, are confirmed:—Jamadars Bhagwandin, 2nd Lancers; Umrao Bahadur Khan, 4th Cavy; Faizulla Khan, 5th Cavy; Musaji Satkelji, 3rd Bo Infy; Sital Pershad Misir, 7th Bo Infy; Shaikh Adam, 10th Bo Infy; Hari Krishnaji Salunke, 14th Bo Infy; Shaikh Husain, 19th Bo Infy; Pandu Sonar and Guljar Missir, 20th Bo Infy; Shaik Dadu and Sakhoji-rao Bhonsle, 21st Bo Infy; Essnac Dadnac, Hira Dass, and Gainda Singh, 24th Bo Infy; Gulab Khan, and Yar Muhammad, 27th Bo Infy; and Harnam Singh, 30th Bo Infy.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Major G F W MacMahon, Staff Corps.

The following Native promotions are made:—14th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Shaikh Hasham to be Subhedar and Colour Havaldar Bastian Alice to be Jamadar, (provisionally) vice Subhedar Vittu Chauhan, pensioned.

First Class Vety Surgn W S Adams, Army Vety Dept, has been appointed officiating inspecting Vety Surgn, Bombay Army, vice Inspecting Vety Surgn J Anderson, on leave.

The services of Lieut J E Tod, 2nd Bombay Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Marine Department.

Col R I Crawford, Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R N Coghlan, Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, to act as Chairman during the absence of Col R I Crawford on privilege leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, during the absence of Lieut-Col A H Mayhew on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut F G Beville, acting Assist Political Supt and ex-officio Assist Supt of Police, Palanpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Dept.

Judicial Department.

Capt. F E Johnson, R A, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt W A Thompson, transferred, and pending the return to duty of Capt. A Wapshare, or till further orders.

Mr H Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, Karachi, is allowed furlough for one year from the date of Mr. D Davies' return to duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narbar Gadadhar Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur, to be temporary Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Satara, in addition to his own duties, and to invest him with powers to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Satara District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Khan Saheb Edalji Byransha, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Anklesvar in the district of Broach, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Azam Bulchand Chandumal, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Moro in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The privilege leave for three months [illegible], and Mr C F G Lester, Supt of Police [illegible] H M's Secy of State for India to leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr S N Tagore, District Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months.

The appointment of Mr Ramchandra Babaji Kolhatkar as Village Munsif of Tasgaon in the Satara District is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Ramchandra Sadashiv Manolikar, residing at Tasgaon, is appointed to be a Village Munsif, under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Tasgaon in the Satara District vice Mr. Ramchandra Babaji Kolhatkar, resigned.

Mr Antaji Rajaram Dunke, residing at Ashti, is appointed to be a Village Munsif, under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the village of Ashti in the Madha Taluka of the Sholapur District vice Mr Amritrao bin Ramji Patil, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr C W Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr M H Starling on leave, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr T S Hamilton, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for one month of furlough.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave:—Mr T S Hamilton, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad; and Mr G H Farran, Assist Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assist Taxing Master, High Court.

The powers of a Magistare of the Second Class conferred upon Mr. Shivaram Sadashiv Bhide are withdrawn.

Educational Department.

Dr P Peterson, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, has been granted furlough for fourteen months.

Revenue Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, Fourth Grade Depy Collector, to do duty as Huzur Account Officer, Surat.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ichharam Bhagvandas to act as Sixth Grade Depy Collector and as Personal Assist to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture until further orders.

General Department.

Assist Surgeon Manilal Gangadas Desai has been placed on general duty.

Public Works Department.

Rao Saheb H Ramannah, BA, LCE, Assist Engr 3rd Grade, passed a colloquial examination in Guzerathi, on 2nd August 1890.

By the Commissioners.

Southern Division.

In consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Anupram Balmukundas, sub *pro tem.* Huzur Account Officer, Surat, to his substantive appointment of First Grade Head Accountant at Dhulia, the following reversions are ordered:—

Rao Saheb Damodar Mahadev on being relieved at Dhulia to revert to his substantive appointment of second grade Head Accountant at Karwar.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji, sub pro-tem second grade Head Accountant at Karwar, to be third grade Head Accountant at Dharwar.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Anapa, sub pro-tem third grade Head Accountant at Dharwar, to revert to his substantive appointment at Thana.

Rao Saheb Laxuman Nana Patil, acting fifth grade Head Accountant at Ratnagiri, to revert to his substantive appointment as Depy Accountant in the Poona Collector's Office on the completion of the special duty on which he is employed in the Savantvadi State.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale to be substantive pro-tem. Fifth Grade Head Accountant.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 18th August, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported. In.	ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	ct.	Total during 1890. In.	ct.
Ghadechi	17	7	0	8	17	15
Songad	11	88		...	11	88
Dhola	18	23	0	2	18	25
Chuda	9	87		...	9	87
Chital	10	50	0	11	10	61
Jetpur	4	45		...	4	45
Jetalsar	3	66	0	20	3	86
Upleta	8	97	0	29	9	26
Wansjalia	8	58	0	3	8	61
Porebandar	12	53		...	12	53
Junagad	21	36	0	60	21	96
Veraval	19	40		...	19	40

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21st OF AUGUST, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·705	W S W	1	90·1	78·1	70	..	21·50	+5·43
Agra	29·75	N W	2	90·6	76·0	87	..	23·81	+4·06
Cawnpore	29·755	W N W	4	92·0	79·1	72	..	32·81	...
Allahabad	29·728	N W	4	91·0	78·6	71	..	41·93	+19 10
Jhansi	29·743	N N W	2	89·9	76·4	79	..	42·54	+14·85
Jacobabad	29·663	S S E	4	101·0	79·7	72	..	2·08	—0·58
Kurrachee	29·755	W S W	15	88·6	75·5	85	..	7·04	+1·80
Ajmere	29·794	W	6	87·2	73·6	84	..	10·29	—5·28
Deesa	29·820	S S W	8	84·6	73·8	86	0·01	13·55	—5·30
Rajkote	29·838	S W	1	86·9	71·3	89	...	13·63	—8·92
Neemuch	29·830	W S W	10	83·8	71·6	80	...	15·7	—5·13
Indore	29·847	W	2	82·6	69·0	92	...	21·92	—0·23
Saugor	29·757	W	5	84·3	72·1	86	...	41·06	+10·33
Jubbulpur	29·806	N E	4	84·4	72·6	97	0·45	31·33	—10·07
Hoshangabad	29·820	W S W	3	83·3	74·7	86	0·32	27·44	—10·89
Khandwa	29·837	N W	7	85·2	75·3	88	..	16·80	—3·68
Raipur	29·747	W S W	9	87·0	72·6	97	1·79	25·07	—11·17
Nagpoor	29·812	Calm	2	84·2	75·1	87	0·15	35·64	+4·25
Amraoti	29·827	W N W	7	85·8	73·3	84	0·05	23·60	+1·36
Akola	29·833	N W	8	86·5	73·2	84	..	2·22	+3·63
Surat	29·857	W	F	87·0	76·0	85	0·08	48·39	+17·01
Malegaon	29·874	W S W	7	85·4	69·2	75	0·09	9·16	—3·69
Bombay	29·888	W S W	12	81·3	74·8	87	0·50	51·49	—3·12
Poona	29·918	W	11	81·9	68·9	85	0·04	11·30	—2·37
Sholapore	29·891	W N W	13	91·8	69·8	80	...	11·55	—3·30
Rutnagiri	29·902	Calm	6	79·9	72·4	91	0·40	115·86	+33·98
Belgaum	29·911	W	3	74·7	64·8	92	...	33·82	+3·86
Goa	29·930	W	8	83·0	77·0	93	0·7	75·77	
Karwar	29·933	Calm	4	83·7	73·3	92	0·06	109·37	+16·21
Mangalore	29·961	Calm	2	83·3	72·9	90	0·02	70·03	—17·73
Calicut	29·955	N N W	6	83·8	74·0	92	..	64·34	—8·86
Cochin	29·965	Calm	M	84·3	73·1	80	..	46·62	—15·25
Bangalore	29·955	W N W	6	81·7	65·9	75	0·27	8·58	—3·14
Secunderabad	29·871	...		79·7	70·8	83	...	23·54	+7·05
Masulipatam	29·821	W N W	2	87·1	75·0	82	0·60	12·91	—2·84
Bellary	29·911	W	10	93·0	73·5	78	..	2·70	—2·73
Cuddapah	29·897	N N W		89·0	74·8	78	0·22	11·05	+0·59
Madras	29·893	S W	9	85·7	76·2	91	0·60	10·99	+1·10
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·920	Calm	3	90·5	76·4	73	..	7·95	+2·84
Negapatam	29·919	W S W	4	89·0	75·7	70	..	4·93	—1·40
Colombo, (20th)	29·941	S W	10	81·4	77·0	71	..	5·55	—12·52

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of one or two local falls, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk at Karachi, Deesa and Rajkot, and moderate or slight over the rest of the Indian region. The general distribution remains unaltered and the isobars indicate no change of any importance. The barometer reads above the normal over the whole country, the excess being considerable to the northwards of lat. 20°. A north-easterly wind is blowing at Jacobabad, while in all other parts of the country normal monsoon winds prevail. The force has been almost [illegible] Akola and 10 places, and this [illegible] and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is generally below the normal average, except at stations in the North-West Provinces, Lower Sind, and also at Indore, Saugor, Surat, Sholapur, Karwar, Cochin, Bangalore and Bellary, where it is above. The highest maximum was 101° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations continue much the same as yesterday. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (65°). Humidity changes are irregular and the sky is clear at Jacobabad and cloudy to overcast over the rest of the country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Raipur (1·7 ") and light local and scattered showers are reported from Deesa, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Surat, Bombay, Malegaon, Poona, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, and Madras. Pressure is abnormally high and only light local and scattered showers are probable. The moonson gradient all along the West Coast is very weak, and is about half its average strength to-day.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug 21.

The barometer has fallen slowly in Trevandrum and Tenasserim, and has continued to rise elsewhere; briskly in the north of Punjab, Sind, and the head of of the Bay; the pressure being highest at Tenasserim, and relatively low at Bengal and the Gangetic plain, but lowest in Punjab. Barometric gradients are, however, generally slight. Winds are southerly in Burma and Bengal; easterly in Behar; and variable in in Punjab. Elsewhere the directions are generally westerly and north-westerly. But calms are reported in the West Coast. The force is below the normal. Temperature is low for the season in all the provinces, the deficiency being over two degrees in Burma, but slight elsewhere. The rainfall is fairly general, except in the north-west of India, where practically there was no rain. Balasore reports two inches; and Akyab, Silchar, Bogra, Patna, Gorakhpur, Rawulpindi, Raipur, Coconada, and Madras over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th August, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·800
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·901
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at - a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	331
Fall of Rain	0·56
Total fall during month	8·27
„ „ year	51·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st August	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY MINT.

The following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 20th August, 1890, is published:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 13th August, 1890		17,45,000
Do. Government Silver on do.		26,40,000
	Total	Rs. 43,85,000
	Rs.	
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department	23,49,000	
Do. do. Government	25,000	
		23,74,000
		Rs. 67,59,000
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,000	
		10,02,000
Balance on evening of the 20th Aug., 1890.		Rs. 57,57,000
The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	26,43,000	
Do. Government	31,14,000	
	Rs. 57,57,000	
There is in addition awaiting assay, Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 43,40,000	

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33 Farringdon Road, London.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

THE far-reaching if problematical results of recent Silver legislation in America, and its present practical effect in the greatly enhanced rates of Exchange, are the subjects which have again absorbed most attention in commercial circles during the past week, in the absence of any movement of importance in either branch of our trade. Some concession in the price of Wheat by dealers has failed, in view of the rise in Exchange, to induce business; and Seeds are in very small supply and neglected by shippers; while Cotton has been taken moderately by the local Mills. The Import Market shows no signs of improvement, although good accounts of the crops continue to be received from the districts. Under the influence of the advance in Silver caused by the purchases in America the course of Exchange, with some fluctuations, has been strongly upward and a rise in rates of 1d., since last Thursday, has been established. Government Paper has advanced nearly one per cent. in Fours. Freights are dull, but with rather more doing latterly.

MONEY.—The Presidency Banks' weekly Statement of Affairs, issued at the beginning of the week, showed only the modest increase of 5¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance compared with the large addition of 28½ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return; but Government withdrawals had again reduced the balance, which would otherwise have been considerably greater. There had been a slight decrease in Private Deposits; but against this there was a falling off of 7 lakhs in Loans and of 8½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, the net diminution in the trade demand being represented by close upon 14 lakhs. The feeling of ease in the open market continues, and the Bank of Bombay minimum remains at 4 per cent. per annum, no change having been made at the board meeting this afternoon.

EXCHANGE.—Under the influence of an advance in the price of Silver on the other side, this market opened on last mail day at some advance on the rates quoted in our last weekly report, at 1s. 7⅞d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 8⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, and continued strong and advancing all day, a further rise of ⅛d. in Bank remittance, and 5-32d. in Credits having been established, and the market closing firm at the advance. On Saturday the feeling was strong, not to say excited, in sympathy with the advices from the other side, and a further advance in rates, say of ⅛d. on Friday's closing quotations was established; but little business was passing, except on speculative lines, on which a good deal transpired. Bank Telegraphic, for November transfer, was offering at 1s. 8 5-16d. Excited by the further advance in Silver in London on Saturday, this market was very strong on Monday, and rates closed in the evening 5-16d. higher for Bank remittance, and ¼ for three months' sight Credits than Saturday's final quotations. A good enquiry obtained, and a considerable business was done in Bank Demand at 1s. 8 5-16d., 1s. 8⅜d., and 1s. 8 7-16d. Forward rates ruled much higher, but were somewhat irregular. Another considerable advance in rates took place on Tuesday under the influence of the continued rapid rise in Silver. The market opened with quotations 5-16d. higher for the Bank media of remittance, and ⅜d. for three months' sight Credits than Monday evening's rates, and a moderate business was done in Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 8 11-16d. for ready, and 1s. 9d. for December transfer. For some time the feeling was steady at the advance; but in the afternoon, owing to stronger advices from Calcutta, rates moved up ⅛d. more for Bank, and 1-16d. for Private Paper. Silver having shown no further movement in London on Tuesday, this market opened quiet yesterday morning, with rates about 1-16d. lower than the previous evening's quotations; and the feeling was quiet all day with Banks more willing to buy than to sell, but with very little business passing. [illegible] came unchanged at 54d. per oz. this morning, and this market opened with a very quiet [illegible] have advanced [illegible] firm, and rates [illegible]tions. Forward Bank Demand is again 1s. 9d. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand			......1s. 8 13-16d.
Do. Telegraphic			......1s. 8 23-32d. to ⅞d.
Do.	3 months' sight		......1s. 8 15-16d.
Do.	4	"	......1s. 9d.
Do.	6	"	......1s 9 ⅛d.
Credits	3	"	......1s. 9 5-32d.
Do.	6	"	......1s. 9 ⅜d.
Documents	3	"	......1s. 9 3-16d.
Do.	6	"	......1s. 9 13-32d.
Francs	3	"	......223¼
Do.	6	"	......224½

The usual weekly official Statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 13th Aug, 1890	Rs.	43,85,000
Silver received during the week	"	23,74,000
	Rs.	67,59,000
New coin paid during the week	"	10,02,000
	Rs.	57,57,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	43,49,000
	Rs.	1,01,06,000
Last week	"	91,08,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet and weak last Friday, and rates for Four per cents. receded early in the day to 101½ for cash; 101⅝ for this month's settlement; and 101 3-16 for the September account, the same rates being quoted to the close, but with little doing on any line. The market was strong in tone on Saturday, and rates for Four per cents. advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent., say to 101¾ for cash; 101 11-16 for the coming settlement; and 101⅞ for the September account, at which they closed, with buyers in all positions. Under the influence of advices from London concerning Silver and Silver Securities, rates had a smart rise on Monday, say to the extent of ⅞ to one per cent. in Fours for Money and Account, 102 9-16 to ⅝ having been quoted for cash; 102½ for this month's settlement; and 102⅝ for the September account during the greater part of the day, in a firm market, and, before closing, somewhat higher rates were named, the final cash quotation having been 102 11-16. Under the same influence rates further advanced 7-16 to ½ per cent. on Tuesday for Fours, say to 103 for cash; 102 15-16 for this month's settlement; and 102 13-16 for next month's account, these having been the closing rates. Yesterday the market was weak and declining, and a drop took place of ¼ per cent. in the rate of Fours for Money, and of 5-16 per cent. for Account, the ready price having receded to 102¾, while for the two next settlements 102⅝ and 102½ were quoted, respectively. There was a further decline of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. to-day, and, at closing this evening, the cash price of Fours was 102½, and account rates in proportion. 4½ per cent. have advanced 1¼ per cent. during the week, closing at the nominal quotation of 104½.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unaltered at 103¾. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 97¾.

SHARES have been a good deal quieter during the past week, and the feeling with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip has not been uniformly in favour of sellers, our quotations this evening showing a decline as often as a rise compared with those which ruled a week ago. We note an advance of Rs. 20 in Sholapore, and Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, City of Bombay, Empress, and Hindostan; of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 2½ each in Mazagon, and Swadeshi; and a decline of Rs. 17½ in Lukmidas; of Rs. 10 in Ripon and Jewraj Baloo; of Rs. 7½ in Jamshed; and of Rs. 5 each in Indian Manufacturing, Manockji, Presidency, Queen, and Lord Reay. English Press shares have declined Rs. 2½; and Hingoli Rs. 5; while Munmar are Rs. 2½ higher; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 10 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others. Bombay Fire have advanced Rs. 25. Phillips and Co. are Rs. 2 higher; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 3 lower; Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower; Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 10 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The very considerable rise in Exchange, which has taken place during the past week, has driven up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* quite out of the market, and there have been no offers for anything like large quantities, even at a reduction of two annas on last week's quotations for heavy weights. Stocks continue to increase and rates to decline, dealers trying in vain to attract buyers. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods very little business has been done, and rates of all descriptions are drooping; and the same may be said of *Local* Goods. The week's clearances of *Imported* Goods cannot be put down at more than 1,000 packages; those of *Local* Goods above 700 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* is steady in price at last week's quotations; but only a moderate business has transpired. The Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong for the fortnight ending on last Tuesday were only 6,000 bales, with rates slightly easier, but with Exchange at Rs. 220 to Rs. 221. China buyers here are not disposed, in view of the tendency towards lower prices in Cotton, to make forward purchases, and the market at closing may be called very quiet with rates about 1-32 anna weaker. The week's Sales may be put down at about 3,000 bales. The following are this evening's official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4½	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4¾	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5 to 5½	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5¼ to 5 9-16	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5¾ to 6	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6 to 6 7-16	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6½	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7¼	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	9	"

METALS.—The slight advance in the price of *Copper* on the other side has not affected this market for the metal, which has been steady at previous rates, with only a moderate business passing. In *Yellow Metal*, only a small business has transpired, and prices may be called 4 to 8 annas per cwt. lower in a quiet market. *Iron* also has declined to the same extent, the feeling being quiet at the fall, and very little business doing.

COAL.—There has been a little, if any, demand for this mineral during the past week. The price of Powell's Duffryn has been quoted one rupee per ton lower than during the previous week, there having been sellers for forward shipment at Rs. 18 per ton. A small lot of Yorkshire per John Sanderson (s), to arrive, has been placed at Rs. 17-8. The market closes weak at our quotations, say:—

Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 18 per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	" 17½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market has been closed for two days in the week for native holidays; and on those during which it was open the feeling has been quiet, and only a small business, confined almost entirely to purchases for local spinners' account, has transpired, on about the basis of previous rates. The principal line has been in Barsee, at Rs. 190-5; and several hundred bales each of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 181; Akola, at Rs. 175; and Oomra, at Rs. 175-9 have been taken; together with smaller lots of Nugger, at Rs. 172½; Julgaum, at Rs. 180; Bengal, at Rs. 166; and Westerns, at Rs. 168 per candy. We hear of nothing doing in forward contracts for the new crop, though dealers have lowered their quotations considerably on that line. The market closed quiet this evening with rates for ready stuff about the same as they were last Thursday.

The break in the rainy weather which was so much needed in several Cotton-growing districts in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles at the date of the last telegraphic weather and crop reports in the middle of last week occurred to a great extent thereafter, not an inch of rain having been registered up to Monday in either of those two circles, except at Nagpore; and though, from Cawnpore, slight damage from the previous excessive rain was still reported, while at Julgaum a continuance of fine weather was necessary to the plants, the crop of the growths the earliest to mature was generally in a flourishing condition. An inch more rain had fallen at Broach; but last year's average to the end of this month had not been reached within some seven inches, and meantime seasonable rain was doing well. There had been a marked improvement in the [illegible] and in other districts of the Dhollera circle the Cotton plants were flourishing, though more rain was still wanted at Wadwan, where the fall had been very light. At Hubli, also, in the Dharwar circle, rain was again needed. The improvement reported by Monday's telegrams is confirmed by the messages to hand to-day, and "Cotton plants flourishing" is the general tenor of the news from the districts, the only places where rain was much needed being Sholapore and Hubli. At Khangaum the first sowing was in flower and the plants showing bolls.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 181	4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 171	4 9-16d.
Do. Good	" 161	4 9-32d.
Belatee, Fine	" 186	4 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 180	4 25-32d.
Do. Good	" 172	4 9-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 203	5 9-32d.
Do. Good do	" 194	5¼d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	" 183	4 27-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 185	4 29-32d.
Do. Good	" 174	4½d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 201	5 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 186	4 15-16d.
Do Good	" 176	4 11-16d.
S-G Dharwar Good	" 181	4 13-16d.
Westerns Good	" 180	4 25-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	2,386	6,943	3,835
From 1st Jan. to 20th August	1,867,358	1,657,368	1,276,960
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	7,474	3,473	3,697
From 1st Jan. to 20th August	1,362,404	1,187,980	785,953
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	245	293	939
From 1st Jan. to 20th August	55,843	26,498	33,511

WHEAT.—On the days when the market has not been closed for native holidays, little demand has been felt from exporters, and the volume of business, which had been moderate, became small, and the feeling quiet, a reduction of rates by ½ an anna per cwt. having failed to attract buyers.

SEEDS are arriving on very small quotations; but there is next to no inquiry from shippers at current rates, and the tone of the market has become dull, but with quotations nominally unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	68,328	50,403	167,457
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th Augt.	4,637,362	4,883,905	8,371,954
Linseed for the Week	11,373	17,099	60,624
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th Augt.	1,987,861	1,698,631	2,232,765
Rapeseed for the Week	235	72,367	46,655
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th Augt.	880,386	1,678,977	1,489,944
Gingelly Seed for the Week	621	1,523	628
Do. from 1st Jan. to 20th Augt.	682,688	653,380	604,202

THE clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	232,506	146,428	118,136
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20	3,825,520	4,248,914	6,764,195
Linseed for the Week	40,209	28,006	38,946
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20	1,691,281	1,711,985	1,819,535
Rapeseed for the Week	5,003	10,176	24,384
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20	638,061	1,578,673	1,244,372
Gingelly Seed for the Week	1,201	......	......
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20	836,662	702,994	665,553

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered	64	92	66	13	68	62	53	87
August 21, Thursday	0	19	0	30	0	29	0	56
Total	65	11	66	43	68	91	54	43
Total of corresponding date last year	62	65	65	70	64	36	59	36
Do. in 1888	52	64	49	47	51	38	49	79

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LEWIS—August 14, at 27, Grange Park, Ealing, Marianne wife of Rev C B Lewis.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—August 15, at Darjeeling, the wife of J G Charles, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

HALSE—August 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of T Halse, of a son.

McKAY—August 17, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Surgeon-Major H K McKay, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

SULLIVAN—August 19, at Madras, the wife of H E Sullivan, Madras Police, of a daughter, still born.

DEATHS.

CRUX—August 13, at Rawal Pindi, of heart disease, Mary Elizabeth (May), the beloved wife of W J Crux, Sub-Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla, aged 29 years.

DAVIES—August 12, at Mussoorie, of cholera, Ethel Hadfield, the beloved wife of the Rev G M Davies, M A, Chaplain of Saugor, C P.

HAWKINS—August 16, at Madras, after a short illness, Victoria Leila Maudeville Hawkins, only daughter of F N Hawkins, Esq., CE, and grand-daughter of Capt Charles Hawkins, RN, and of Col Charles Frederick Maudeville, of the Madras Army.

SIMPSON—August 16, at Meerut, Sarah, the loving and much-loved wife of Riding-Master Robert Simpson, R H A, aged 41 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890.

THE prize essay number of the Journal of the United Service Institution of India shows that in the Indian Army there are men who can write as well as fight. The subject chosen for this year's competition was "the Organisation and Employment in War of Native Cavalry," and the gold medal has been awarded to Captain C. M. Maguire, of the Second Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. The prize essay is from every point of view a meritorious one. For mere literary workmanship alone it is as commendable a treatise as anything [illegible] in military literature without feeling that the Indian Army has officers who are careful to make themselves fully acquainted with military history and with the latest developments of military science. The first part of the essay deals generally with the place of cavalry in modern warfare. Despite the attacks of theorists, cavalry still retains its place as an independent arm, and has been increased in proportion to the other arms during the last twenty years. Captain Maguire sets forth the two *roles* of cavalry, the strategic and the tactical. This may seem a somewhat elementary way of dealing with the question, but it is necessary to his argument, inasmuch as he shows later on that the organisation of Indian cavalry needs to be adapted to the larger purposes of reconnaissance which will be forced upon it in the event of a collision with the armies of Russia. As he says, a preponderance in cavalry, whether the victory be gained by numbers, efficiency, or superior handling, means a superiority in information, which must exercise a decisive influence on the issue of a campaign. We need not follow him in his review of the controversy between what he calls the cavalry school and the mounted infantry school. The ground is familiar enough, and there would have been little need for the writer to review it, but for the fact that the great European army with which we are most likely to have to deal has largely adopted the principle of cavalry drilled as mounted infantry and carrying the long rifle and the bayonet. Captain Maguire finds nothing in the position of India, which renders her cavalry an exception to the general rules. If we are to win, we can do so only by the use of a mobile, well-disciplined, and well-armed force. Indian cavalry will have to contend against European cavalry, and for this reason the highest attainable standard of efficiency must be worked up to.

Bearing in mind, then, the principle that a commander's plans depend upon the information supplied by the cavalry, its organisation and training must be principally directed towards qualifying it to fulfil the strategic *role*. Captain Maguire at some length indicates the views of the leading German cavalry writers upon the reform of cavalry tactics and organization, and he then proceeds to show what is necessary to be done in order to raise the cavalry of India to the required standard. With the exception of a few regiments in Southern and Western India, the present Indian cavalry he shows to be representative of the irregular cavalry which was raised to assist the English in our various Indian campaigns. Excellent though its quality is, as a rule, it is a point of serious importance that hitherto it has been employed only as an arm of the battlefield; that is to say that neither by training nor experience has it been fitted for the important strategic functions that must necessarily be assigned to it in conflict with a European army. "Find the enemy and attack him," is, as Captain Maguire says, the one rule in strategy against Asiatics, and for this no regular reconnaissance is required. The necessity for converting the cavalry of India into a mobile and intelligent covering force which shall serve as the eyes and ears of the army is a serious and pressing one. For as Captain Maguire shows it would not be possible in a regular campaign to treat the Native cavalry, with its 155 squadrons, as a mere auxiliary force to the 32 squadrons of British cavalry in this country. How, then, is the required standard of efficiency to be reached? An increase in the number of English officers is the method that first suggests itself to the military reformer. But that alone would not supply a solution to the problem. The chief defects which Captain Maguire finds in the present organisation of the Indian cavalry are an absence of higher organisation, and the facts that the regiment is the unit and not the squadron; that squadron officers have no definite command, that the troop leaders are not qualified for their position, and that the cavalry is too light. Bearing in mind the dimensions that a campaign across the North-West Frontier must assume, it is unsatisfactory that the regiment is still the largest cavalry unit, so that if a large cavalry force were mobilised, it would be difficult to find officers qualified to command brigades and divisions. This defect he would amend by changing the present inspection organisation, dividing India into four cavalry districts, each under an inspector of cavalry who could select brigadiers, and have them trained at manœuvres, divisions being formed for manœuvres in two of the cavalry districts each year to act one against another. The chief objection that is likely to be taken to this scheme is that the cavalry would thereby be inadequately connected with the existing district organisation. Captain Maguire regards the inefficiency of the troop leaders as the most serious defect in the existing organisation. He deals candidly with the native officer, but we believe that on the whole he is more frank in recognising his defects than his merits. He acknowledges that the native officer is quite indispensable, but stops short of the admission that he is fully qualified to train and lead his troop. Something more is required of him than that he should be a brave man and able to ride straight. More depends upon subordinate officers now than in the old days. Situations may arise in which even a troop leader may be called upon to act promptly and decisively, and in which his failure so to act may have serious consequences. At times it may be necessary for him to act as the squadron leader. This would noticeably have been the case with the Third Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry Regiment had it gone into action during the last Afghan War, for it went to the frontier with only two European squadron officers. Moreover, if the strategic functions of cavalry are to be efficiently performed by Indian regiments, even troop leaders will be called upon for reconnaissances and reports which would necessitate a specific technical capacity.

We gather from Captain Maguire's criticisms that he doubts if any amount of education would raise the native officer to this standard of requirement. He speaks, it must be remembered, as an officer in daily contact with the type of men of whose capacity he gives this unfavourable estimate. We know, however, that there are brother officers of his in the Contingent, with a long and varied experience of the native officer, who are ready to speak much more favourably upon the point. Objections to the technical qualifications of native officers should always be received subject to the consideration that the State has not yet even begun to do its duty by this class. The recent refusal of the Government of India to sanction a military college for native gentlemen of the Deccan who desire to enter upon the military career, is characteristic of the policy which has been pursued in this matter. Captain Maguire looks at this question under the influence, as it seems to us, of a too confident presumption against the class of men who might be available for service as native officers. The wonder is, seeing that so little has been done for their technical training, that [illegible] defects noticed in the present organisation may be excused on the ground that they are characteristic of irregular cavalry, but they obviously deteriorate from the efficiency of the force. The absence of a school for the instruction of officers in reconnaissance is perhaps no very serious matter where the Commandant is able and willing to make the most practical use of his cold-weather opportunities. The absence of riding-masters, however, is important. No riders in the world are fit for cavalry work until they have gone through the ordeal of the school. "However well," Captain Maguire says, "the men may ride naturally, it is impossible for cavalry soldiers to manœuvre properly and charge compactly unless they have been thoroughly taught to ride in the riding-school on trained horses." From what we have said, it will be seen that the essay supplies abundant material for discussion. The Indian Army must be prepared for passing through a more exacting ordeal than any of its recent campaigns have supplied, and it is evident that the cavalry, though a splendid force, so far as material and spirit are concerned, has not yet been in all respects adapted to meet the exacting demands that would be made upon it in a conflict with Russia.

ANOTHER of the leading members of the Nizam's Government has introduced himself to the reading public at home in a review article. Mr. Mehdi Ali last year gave the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* an opportunity of seeing how well an Indian statesman can express himself upon subjects of Indian statecraft; and this month his colleague, Mr. Mushtak Hussain—known also as the Nawab Intessar Jung—has found in the pages of the *Asiatic Quarterly* a stand-point from which he can address men of all religions upon the catholic sympathy with which all enlightened followers of Islam regard their neighbours of other creeds. Mr. Mushtak Hussain does not hide the fact that Mussalman orthodoxy—like orthodoxy in other directions—looks askance at all that is outside its own peculiar circle, and often has hard things to say of it. The word *kaffir*, for instance, is a fact that not unseldom presents itself in the East in a more tangible form than that of a mere word in the dictionary. This he recognizes, and recognizes so frankly that he must have felt in writing this very notable paper that it needs to find readers in the East as well as in the West. The general conviction he acknowledges to be that "a mind imbued with the enthusiasm of faith can find no place for the parasitic growth of social affection, that strong religious convictions and social attachment towards aliens in religion are wholly antagonistic to each other." No one who has any knowledge of the social condition of Hyderabad, of the smoothness with which a Mahomedan prince rules over a Hindu population, and of the excellent understanding that there is between the Mussulman aristocracy of the Nizam's capital and their European neighbours, needs to be told that if this is the severe ideal of the Mahomedan religion, the reality is happily divorced from the ideal. But Mr. Mushtak Hussain warns us that the latter cannot be traced to the pure dictates of faith. A hard and narrow interpretation has been put upon certain injunctions of the sacred law which at first sight seem to sanction intolerance. Something has been done to soften the popular view of Islam in such works as that of Moulvie Chiragh Ali, another Hyderabad functionary who has, amongst other things, shown—and Dr. Leitner in a well-known essay has confirmed him—that the "Jihad," for example, is something very different from that universal campaign against all who are without the pale of Islam which is popularly supposed to be involved in the term. Once more it is the interpretations of the schools, we are asked to believe, which have given to the teachings of the Koran an appearance of intolerance towards all other creeds. The real meaning of all those texts in the Koran which forbid intercourse with the non-believer is said to be simply this—that it is not permissible to cultivate friendly relations with any followers of anti-Mahomedan religions who, carrying on religious wars against them, have expelled them from their homes. When there is intolerance, therefore, it is defensive, rather than aggressive. Whatever exegetic justification there may be for this view of the case, the facts, so far as Hyderabad at all events is concerned, warrant Mr. Mushtak Hussain's interpretation. It would be well if he could popularize in India the broad and liberal view of the obligations of Islam which he has presented to the English reader. The Indian Mussulmans are year by year gaining in enlightenment, but we cannot even yet say that the Eirenicon which the Nizam's Revenue Secretary has presented is by any means superfluous.

THE recently issued report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce includes a batch of correspondence on a subject which is not new, but which may all the same be with advantage brought persistently to the notice of Government, and, when opportunity offers, of the House of Commons. A few months ago the Karachi Chamber addressed the other Chambers, calling attention to the curtailment of what it described as the legitimate import trade of India by the direct purchases made through the Secretary of State in England of all European goods required by the Government of India. The Chamber, naturally, took up the question primarily from the trade point of view, but they showed that at least as much was to be said upon it in the interest of the taxpayer as in that of the trader. Not only, they contended, do the direct imports of the Government of India—valued at eleven crores in four years—hamper the legitimate Indian import trade, but they entail considerably higher expenditure to the Government. Doubtless a large part of their expenditure is necessarily incurred in England, for, as the Karachi Chamber admit, special engineering and railway work must in many cases be indented for through the Secretary of State, though this necessity has been most unreasonably exaggerated in the recent order against the purchase in India of iron work of local manufacture. But there is good reason to believe that a large bulk of the material and stores imported by Government could be brought here as advantageously in regard to quality as at home, and at a distinct saving in cost. Articles of Continental manufacture for example, could be imported direct from the place of manufacture, if the local Government were permitted to procure them in the local market. As it is, they are bought by the Stores Department of the India Office in England, and thus the charges of handling them have to be paid twice over, and an additional freight charge is incurred. Amongst other advantages of buying locally which are pointed out by the Karachi Chamber would be the fact that the Government would then buy now and when they wanted that they would get all the advantage of local competition, and that the rates at which they would be able to buy would often be below those in the home market, particularly below those that rule when the Director of Stores goes there as a buyer. The arguments will serve a double purpose in Bombay, for an endeavour—happily unsuccessful—has recently been made in the Municipal Corporation to introduce the system of buying through an agent in England Europe stores required for the use of the Municipality. In all probability we should buy worse and buy more dearly. The representations to the Government appear not to have been without result, since although in writing on the 16th of May, Government spoke of the rules as having been devised in the interest of economy, and expressed their belief that due care is exercised by the Stores Department to procure supplies in the cheapest market, a letter which was written ten days later informed the Karachi Chamber that the question of the advisability of modifying the rules in question was under consideration. Other aspects of the question, which especially affect the Indian manufacturing engineers and iron-founders, have, we believe, since then been brought to the notice of Government.

DR. P. PETERSON, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, has been granted furlough for fourteen months.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON, Judge of Hyderabad, and Mr. G. H. Farran, High Court, have been permitted to return to duty within the periods of their leave.

MR. KENNEDY, District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, has been allowed a year's furlough.

THE privilege leave granted to Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been commuted to leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

MR. S. N. TAGORE, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 19 was 385, giving a death-rate of 19·44 per annum per thousand, as against 26·43 in the corresponding period of last year, and 28·85, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 105 died from fevers; 1, cholera; 52, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 37, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 38, stillborn; 38, old age and debility; 2, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 14; Lingaet, 2; Brahmin, 15; Bhattia, Hindu of other caste, 176; Hindu outcaste, 30; Musalman, 96; Parsee, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 5. The total number of births was 316 as against 310 in the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court have been fixed for Wednesday, September 10.

COLONEL R. I. CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, has been granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. R. N. Coghlan will act in his absence.

MR. H. C. MULES has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Mayhew, on privilege leave.

THE services of Lieut. F. G. Beville, acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

CAPTAIN F. E. JOHNSON, R.A., has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, pending the return to duty of Captain Wapshire.

"IT is better," according to a paraphrase current in Civil Service circles, "to be a doorkeeper in the House of Lords than a clerk of the Postmaster-General's." I also gather, writes Mr. Labouchere, from a return just issued, that it is not by any means a bad thing to have been a housemaid in the service of the Secretary of State for India. Four fortunate females who have thus served are at present each enjoying a pension at the average rate of £31 14s. 6d. per annum.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Four thousand seven hundred pilgrims are in quarantine at El-Tor.

Forty-eight deaths from cholera have already occurred among them.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE ENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Anglo-Portuguese agreement concerning the Zambesi country has been signed, bringing the dispute between the two countries to an amicable termination.

DHULEEP SINGH PARDONED.

The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh having written to the Queen-Empress expressing contrition for his disloyal conduct of the past few years, her Majesty, with the approval of the Cabinet, has granted her gracious pardon.

THE BANK RATE.

The Bank rate was posted at noon to-day at 4 per cent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 20, Later.

It is officially stated that the case at Poplar, described as Asiatic cholera, is probably cholera nostras. The patient is mending.

SIGNS OF A FRESH ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The troops were under arms last night at Buenos Ayres.

A fresh revolution is being feared owing to the Minister of War having cashiered those officers who took part in the recent revolution.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Mr. Robert Smeaton, Financial Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government, goes home to-morrow, on two months' leave.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR INDIA.

Thirty thousand Magazine rifles will be supplied to troops in India this financial year.

SUBMISSION OF THE AKELS.

The Akels on the Kohat Thull border are said to be willing to pay the fines due, but it is possible an expedition will be sent within the next few weeks to bring some of the offending clan to reason.

RAID BY THE MAHSUD WAZARIS.

The Mahsud Wazaris have raided across the frontier, near Bannu, and carried off a thousand cattle.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

It is rumoured in the Marmand Country that the Amir of Kabul is about to enter on a religious war.

THE CAWNPORE ASSAULT CASE.

The Cawnpere assault case has been disposed of by Sir Auckland Colvin, who in a brief resolution informs the appellants that a local matter has been magnified into a quarter of great significance, and while the interference of the local Government was never necessary, still less is it called upon to institute fresh inquiries now.

THE SHERANI COUNTRY EXPEDITION.

The force Sir George White takes into the Sherani Country will consist of two thousand men.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward Indian mails of the 15th instant, arrived here, at 9 a. m. to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Aden, at 10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior arrived this afternoon from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days'sight	1s. 8¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. ,,	89⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	54d. per oz.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

August 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Next mail for Mauritius via Zanzibar closes Aden about noon Saturday 23.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	3	35	4	51
Teheran	21	1	42	...	13
Suez	21	1	55	...	47

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 21st August, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	4
,, Kurrachee	...	14	...	1
,, Madras	...	25	...	1

THE POONA RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The second day's racing was in every way as good as that of the first. The attendance was arge, and although the weather was showery it neither interfered with the racing nor the enjoyment of the sport.

Out of the seven events, marked on the card, one, the Arab Hurdle Race, fell through, and Colonel Willoughby's Syrid walked over.

First Race.—"The Arab Selling Race." Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga Jungee Shah's Himalaya, 9st. 8lb., Oomer... 1
Mr. Cursetjee's Ayrshire, 9st. 7lb., Captain Ross... 2
Mr. Carr's Danube, 10st. 3lb., Mr. England...... 3

Himalaya won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

2nd Race.—"The Dessert Stakes."

Mr. Houldworth's Absentee, 11st., Owner...... 1
Captain Anderson's Mafeesh, 9st. 7lb., Owner... 2
Captain Anderson's Vienna, 9st. 4lb., Mr. Kenna... 3

The favourite won by a strut. Time—3 min. 5 secs.

Third Race.—"The Grand Stand Plate." Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Woolmer's Moab, 12st. 3lb., Owner 1
Dr. Bull's Bulwark, 9st. 5lb., Mr. England 2
H. H. Aga Khan's Abbesse de Jowarre, 9st. 8lb., Captain Anderson... 3

This race was won easily by two lengths. Time. —1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

Fourth Race.—"The Subalterns' Cup." Distance ¾ mile.

Mr. Edward's Mandarin, 9st. 12lb., Owner ... 1
Major Radcliff's Blood, 7st. 3lb., Native 2
Captain Kuper's Nancy, 9st. 7lb., Mr. Herbert... 3

Mandarin ran a good race, and won by 2½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 29 secs.

Fifth Race.—"The Lilliputs." Distance ¾ mile.

H. H. Aga Z. Shah's Coronet, 9st. 13lb., Mr. Kempton... 1
Mr. Cursetjee's Gazee, 10st 3lb., Captain Ross... 2
Mr. Carr's Telegram, 9st. 7lb., Mr. England ... 3

A splendid race won on the post by a nose. Same distance between second and third. Time.—1 min. 29 4-5 secs.

Sixth Race.—"The Free Arab Handicap."

Mr. Bomanji Eduljee's Alert, 9st. 2lb., Ward ... 1
Mr. Kempton's Lansdowne, 10st. 5lb., Owner... 2
Aga Junjee Shah's Narrow Escape, 9lb. 8st., Native... 3

This race was run in the dark, and won comfortably by two lengths.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* SECUNDERABAD.

The cricket match between Poona and Secunderabad continued to-day. Poona lost 8 wickets for 211 runs, Croly contributing 48, and Wilson. 74. The bowling of the visitors was very poor.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 20.

10 p.m.	74·9

THURSDAY, August 21.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	80·1

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi Marseilles, Gibraltar, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr C T Evans
Col and Miss Bayley
Lt Battiscombe
Sister Gertrude Mary
Mr G Ashby
Mr A Wilson
Mr Bridges Lee and family
Col G N Channer

For Brindisi.

Col Christie Thomas
Mr G T Anthony
Col C Gordon
Mr R Tagore
Dr Boyd
Mr L Palit
Mr D Cowie
Mr J A Jordan
Mr R Smith
Mr A S Russell
Mr J H Medlicott
Mr S Tagore
Mr Evans
Mr J Dillon
Mr J W Hose
Mr N W Parish
Mr Monement

For Marseilles.

Col R W Boileau
Major Forte
Mr C W Law
Mr G W Shaw
Mr J C Thomas
Capt Tindall
Mr Steven
Lt and Mrs A L Gallie

For Gibraltar—Mr L C S Alvares.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 29th August 1890.

For Brindisi.—Surgeon C A Webb, Mr W Harvey, Mr N J Dady, Mr Syed Mahomed Belgrami, Mr W G Bonnerjee, Mr Acworth, Mr G Darlington, Mr C A Bird, Lieut Laurence, Mr J Anderson, Mr Whateley, Lt W H Cornish, Mr H J Maynard, Major Beaufort, Col A W Roberts, Mr Greig, Col M G Gerard.

For London.—Revd and Mrs H F Lord and family, Major Pocklington, Mrs Jeffreys, Mr Lala Govindas, Mr E J H Maxwell, Mrs Millett and children, Mr W H Biddick, Mr Smith, Col Lee, Mr W H Hibberd and child, Capt C L Bates.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W J Webber, 5th September 1890.

For Brindisi.—Mr W L Sclater, Mr J Cowie, Revd G H Lewis, Major Montgomery, Mr Syed Hussein, Capt H E Passy, Major E J H Spratt.

For Marseilles.—Mr E Facieu.

Per s.s. Malwa, Capt. W. J. Nantes, 12th Sept. 1890.

For London.—Mr P M Wallace.

For Brindisi.—Mr A T Goodfellow, Mr T O Wilkinson, Mr Jas Brown, Mr J Cowie.

Per s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 19th Sept. 1890.

For Brindisi.—Sir Comer Petheram, Hon'ble Justice Norris, Hon'ble Justice Macpherson, Hon'ble John Moore, Mr Hyde, Mr M Ghose, senr, Mr M Ghose, jnr.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A NATIVE SOLDIER.

An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner Dr. T. Blaney, at the Regimental Hospital, Marine Lines, respecting the death of Bhagnac Lucknac, a private in No. 2 Company of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was found lying on his bed at the Regimental Lines with his throat cut. He was removed to the Regimental Hospital where he subsequently died. The following evidence was recorded:—

Ramnac Malnac, a private in H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., said: Deceased was also a private in No. 2 Company of my Regiment. He occupied a room next to mine with his wife who says her name is Pittee. They had no children and lived happily together. I never heard them quarrel. About 4 o'clock this morning I was asleep in my room, when I was aroused by hearing the woman Pittee crying out for help in the verandah. I immediately went, and asked her what was the matter, but she was unable to reply, and kept on crying. One Synac Dondnac and two or three others came up to us. The door of the room of the deceased was open, the room was dark, and deceased was crying as if in pain. I struck a match and went into the room, where I found a kerosine lamp, and lighted it. I saw the deceased lying on a mattrass on the floor. He was on his back. He had a wound on the throat, which was bleeding. He tried to speak, but I could not understand him. There was much blood under him. After I came out of the room of the deceased, some of the persons who were outside asked Pittee what was the matter, she said her husband's throat was cut. About half an hour after I awoke the deceased was carried to the Regimental Hospital, and left there. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry till to-morrow, Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the morgue.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Burjorji Sorabjee Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersee Mulji, Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Colonel W. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

EXTENSION OF VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sir Henry Morland moved "that, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 9th July, 1890, sanction be given to the payment of (*a*) Rs. 4,075 from the grant of Rs. 5,000 in the current year's budget for quarters for the garden staff and keepers, zoological collection, Victoria Gardens, for the purchase of the chawl and bungalow referred to in *para.* 2 of the Commissioner's letter, dated 10th June, 1890; (*b*) the exchange with Messrs. Sassoon of 1,307 square yards of ground out of the area purchased from the Flour Mills Co., in return for 1307 square yards of ground belonging to Messrs. Sassoon, and required for road extension; (*c*) the payment of Rs. 65,755-9-9, from surplus cash balance, for 14,363 square yards of land purchased from Bai Ratanbai, with the filling in of the same, the sum to be adjusted as proposed in *para.* 3 of the Commissioner's letter, dated 10th June, 1890; (*d*) laying out of the public street referred to in *para.* 6 of the same letter, and naming them respectively "Connaught Road" and "Sussex Road"; (*e*) the adjustment against the loan of 15 lakhs for new roads in Agripada and elsewhere, which has been applied for, of the sums proposed to be so debited in *para.* 4 of the same letter; (*f*) the purchase at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000 of land belonging to Mr. Damodar Tapidas and others, and referred to in *para.* 5 of the same letter, and the adjustment of the amount as therein proposed, a further sum of Rs. 60,000 being sanctioned out of surplus cash balance for the purpose that the Commissioner estimates the area of frontages available for sale will be as follows:—Connaught Road, 18,829·31 square yards; Sussex Road, 4,055·55 square yards; Parel Road, 2,022·22 square yards—total 24,907·08 square yards; that, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, the building sites which will be available on the Connaught Road should not be occupied by buildings of an inferior or squalid character, and that such buildings as are erected should be of a uniform character, and possess some architectural pretensions."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said he had much pleasure in supporting that proposition, for he thought no more important local improvement had been brought before the Corporation for many years. They were all familiar with the complaints that had been made as to the state of the Victoria Gardens, and a great deal of public attention had been drawn to the matter, especially as regarded the state of the zoological collection, which was such as he thought the Corporation very nearly deserved to be approached by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. But he felt sure they were all happy to see now that this reproach had been a great deal removed or was in process of being removed. A great area was required, and was being added to the Gardens. Public feeling had been roused, for the state of the Gardens had directed a great deal of attention to the subject. This had led to a great deal of money being offered for the erection of cages for wild beasts, which would tend to improve the zoological section. But they had also to look to the improvement of the Gardens as well as the collection. The improvement of the Gardens rested entirely upon the Corporation. The scheme into which their late Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, entered with his whole heart and soul was one they should not miss while wishing to add an important thoroughfare to that part of the town. It was a place which required an additional thoroughfare. Mr. Ollivant had given his greatest attention to it, and there was no scheme, he thought, which had been brought before the Corporation which was so desirable. If any member of the Corporation failed to grasp the scheme, it was simply because it was complicated by a great many little details. By this scheme they added a great area to the Gardens, and on the other hand, they had a fine thoroughfare which was very necessary and desirable, and a frontage which would be the property of the Corporation, and which could be sold, and sold well. The scheme was one by which the Corporation would effect such a general improvement in that neighbourhood that it would be the greatest possible pity if the opportunity was lost to carry it out. At the same time so fully had it been considered, and so fully had it been planned by their late Municipal Commissioner, that there was every possibility of it being done at a very moderate cost. It had been very carefully threshed out by the Standing Committee, that he hoped the Corporation would now see its way to sanction the scheme off-hand, and that Sir Henry Morland's proposition would be carried unanimously.

Dr. Viegas said he did not object to this road, but he strongly objected to so large a sum of the rate-payers' money being given to the extension of the Gardens. He thought the matter should be referred to a Committee and he proposed as an amendement "that the consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee be postponed, and that a Committee, consisting of Mr. P.M. Mehta, chairman, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Blaney, and Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, be appointed to consider the matter and to report on the subject." Then, he thought they would be in a position to know whether this large amount was really required to be spent on the Gardens.

Mr. Nowrojee Suntook, who seconded the amendment, said this was a matter which had been often brought before them from time to time, and he would ask the Commissioner whether he considered this improvement as standing in the foreground along with other most necessary improvements required in the roads, specially on Mandvi Road.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal expressed his desire to have his name removed from the proposed committee; and Dr. Viegas was accordingly substituted in his stead.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would just ask one question as to the proposal of the Committee. What did Dr. Viegas conceive the Standing Committee existed for? He had not been long connected with the Municipality, but he had never known of any subject so carefully considered and so minutely threshed out by the Standing Committee, two-thirds of whom were chosen by the Corporation themselves. What therefore, was the use of referring it to another committee of four? (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Shroff said he thought the question had been so long under their consideration that it was absolutely unnecessary to refer it again to a committee for further consideration. The scheme was already completed. It was divided into three important heads, namely, —(1) Improvement of the Gardens; (2) opening of new roads; and (3) extension of the city. He thought there was no necessity for discussing it further. They must be prepared either to adopt or reject the proposition of Sir Henry Morland.

Dr. Cowasjee said Dr. Viegas seemed to be speaking without the book, and not to have fully gone into the improvement of the Gardens. The subject had been before the Corporation and Standing Committee for two years, and it was at the very urgent request, and on the proposal of the Corporation themselves, that their late Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, took up the subject in right earnest, reporting on it from time to time, and working very hard and with great zeal in the matter. His report had been supplemented by Mr. Acworth, and the Standing Committee considered the subject more than half a dozen times. Although Dr. Viegas thought they had not gone into the subject properly, the Standing Committee had given the subject full consideration. They had the recommendation of Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Acworth before them again and again, and the solution they had arrived at had been placed clearly before the Corporation. And now were the Corporation to stultify themselves, and go back, leaving the matter to a small committee to consider what had already been considered so long and so well?

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal remarked that if the scheme were carried out in its integrity, they would find in the course of years that no greater improvements could have been made in the Victoria Gardens.

Dr. Viegas was rising to reply when

Sir Henry Morland said he had no right to reply; nor did he think there was any necessity for a reply from himself, for he did not think it was the intention of the Corporation to accept that amendment. He would only add that when the Corporation sold all those frontages, they would find they would not be out of pocket one penny for the improvements of the roads.

On a vote being taken three voted for the amendment and 22 against. Sir Henry Morland's motion was then put to the meeting, and carried by 28 votes to 1.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FORT.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that the following be recorded:—Resolution of the Standing Committee No. 2,635, dated 2nd July 1890, stating with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 7,731, dated 13th March last, sanctioning the line of street continuing Hummum Street to Marine Street on the east, and Esplanade Road on the west, that the Corporation be informed that the land measuring 277 square yards for the extension in Apollo Street (the site of the recent fire) is now only occupied by *debris*, and that the Executive Engineer estimates the value of the land at Rs. 251 per square yard, or for 277 yards Rs. 69,527, but that the land required for the further extension easterly to Marine Street, is occupied by buildings. That to acquire both the sites, *viz.*, the one covered with *debris*, and the other with buildings on it, it is estimated that the cost would be Rs. 69,527 and Rs. 99,590, total Rs. 1,69,115, though Mr. Marker verbally agreed to accept Rs. 1,50,000. If the land with buildings on it is purchased, it would allow of a thoroughfare being made though the narrow lane at the back of Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s auction rooms. That the estimated cost of the whole scheme of extending Hummum Street from Esplanade Road to Marine Street, is, according to the Executive Engineer's estimate, between Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 5,00,000. That in these circumstances the Standing Committee do not recommend the carrying out of this extension." Sir Henry Morland, speaking in support of the proposition, said that it was a very desirable improvement which, if not made now, would cost a few years hence nearly double or treble the amount.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, in seconding the proposal, remarked that the Corporation could ill afford to spend such a large sum on an improvement which was not urgently required. There were many other improvements which should be taken in hand before the one under discussion.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there was a want of a good arterial road in the Fort. Hummum Street, from the Esplanade Road, was not a credit to this city. After referring to the great inconvenience caused to passenger and vehicular traffic in Green and Bank Streets, the Commissioner proceeded on to say that the Corporation would not simply record the resolution of the Standing Committee, but on the contrary would recommend the purchase of Mr. Marker's land. They would have to make the road some time or other, and if the Corporation did not avail themselves of that opportunity, they would have to pay twice the amount that was now proposed to be spent on the scheme.

Dr. Viegas observed that the Municipality should first improve the sanitation of the city, its ornamentation being a secondary consideration.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that they could scarcely improve the sanitary condition of the Fort more than by attending at once to the street improvement in question. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee took exception to the rate of Rs. 250 per square yard of ground demanded by Mr. Marker, and observed that the prevailing rate in that locality was between forty and fifty rupees. He would recommend the scheme, if the land could be acquired at the latter rate.

Mr A. M. Gubbay observed that when he read the figures "Rs. 250" he thought that there was a mistake of about Rs. 200, because the piece of ground situated next door to the one in question, when sold by public auction, did not fetch more than Rs. 45 per square yard. The same was subsequently privately sold at Rs. 49 per square yard. Surely the piece of land sold was just as good as the one in question.

Mr. Carroll, although not in favour of paying the price asked for by Mr. Marker, was, however, of opinion that the Fort of Bombay was deficient in proper accesses thereto. The Church Gate Street was the only street worthy of its name which crossed from the Esplanade Main Road to the heart of the Fort. The opening of an additional road into the Fort was a most urgent one. The Corporation would exceedingly regret the delaying the scheme any further. It would be a great pity if the meeting that day dissolved without expressing their opinion on the subject, and he accordingly moved an amendment that the Corporation recommend the acquisition of both sites referred to in para. 2 of the resolution of the Standing Committee, so as to allow of a thorough communication between Apollo Street and Marine Street, and that for that purpose the matter be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Roughton seconded the amendment.

After some discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, 15 members voting for and 16 against it. The original proposition, which was to record the resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject, was then carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Lord Reay Memorial Fund was held last evening, at the office, of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to consider a resolution passed by the committee at their meeting held at Petit Hall, on the 14th instant. On the motion of Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Sir D. M. Petit was called to the chair.

The Hon. N. N. Wadia, one of the honorary secretaries, stated that the subscribers had at their last meeting voted a marble statue of Lord Reay. It was now suggested that a bronze statue would be more suitable to the climate of this country and the associations of its probable surroundings. Lord Reay had seen a bronze statue of Lord Dufferin which had been executed by Sir Edgar Boehm for Calcutta, and had approved of it, and he strongly recommended that the offer of the sculptor to execute a similar statue of his Excellency should be accepted. There were sufficient funds in hand for the purpose. The total amount subscribed up to date was Rs. 47,448-12-0, of which Rs. 47,140-12-0 had been realised up to date, leaving a balance of Rs. 308 to be realised. The total amount expended up to date out of the fund was only Rs. 778-6-2. Mr. Wadia thought that the funds at their disposal were sufficient to purchase the work of art suggested, and to leave a small balance at their disposal.

It was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, seconded by Mr. Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee, and carried unanimously, that this meeting confirms the approval of the committee of ordering out a bronze statue by Sir Edgar Boehm, Bart., R. A., of 76, Fulham Road, London, S. W., as recommended by the Right Hon. Donald James Mackay Lord Reay, L.L.D., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., for the sum of £3,000.

Thanks were voted to the chairman on the motion of Mr. Damodhardas Thakersey Mooljee, honorary secretary, and the proceedings terminated.

A TENANT'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hear that the owner of Sirdar's Mansions has lately applied for a licence to establish a livery stable, in the compound of the premises. He has also built an engine-house, and is preparing to manufacture electricity to light Watson's Hotel. As the Mansions are situated in one of the very best residential quarters in Bombay I begin to wonder what our new Municipal Act is worth if such things are possible. There does not exist another large city in the world where a factory chimney could be erected among private houses without a special permit, and to get it the applicant would have to show much better reasons than those of the person in question. If a boiler chimney may be built in one of the best quarters of Bombay, by any one who likes, there is no limit to the fancy of an enterprising speculator. A fishmarket, a tannery, a bone mill, or dye works may be the next surprise in store for the present inhabitants, with, of course, the inevitable native village, and its nocturnal melody of tomtoms. It would suffice, in order to prevent disorders of this class, that the Municipality should adopt the rules existing in any European town regarding buildings liable to create a nuisance. Without this no neighbourhood will be safe.—Yours, &c.,

AN INDIGNANT TENANT.

Aug. 21.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the above case, published in your issue of to-day, we beg to state that if the complainant's counsel said what your report implies, namely, that we were parties to an alleged attempt at imposing upon him and his clients, then he said what we must certainly meet with an emphatic denial.

The complainant's counsel being away we are obliged to write to you, without, in the first place, asking him for an explanation.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, AND DINSHAW.

Aug. 21.

MR. JUSTICE TELANG ON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Mr. Justice Telang, in answer to a Mofussil correspondent, has written a letter upon the Congress programme and social reform. In the course of his letter Mr. Telang says:—

At the Congress of 1885, and again at the Congress of 1888, I endeavoured to indicate the principles which should guide us in our demands for the reform of our Legislative Councils. To the views I then expressed, I still adhere. The Congress of 1889 has given its sanction to a scheme which has been pronounced—as it has been pronounced by others not unfriendly to the Congress—by so sympathetic a critic as Sir William Hunter to involve a withdrawal from the position taken up by earlier Congresses. But the justice of this criticism has been questioned, and I do not wish now to discuss the subject. I will only express to you the opinion which I expressed to several friends at the time of the sittings of that Congress, that the resolution is a mistake.

On the general question of representative Government, I do not think it is necessary that I should now say much. I daresay, you may remember that, several years ago, our respected friend, Mr. Wordsworth, declared representative Government not suited to Indian conditions. Professor Selby in his communication to you, recently published, says pretty much the same thing. It will be a foolish act if our people either superciliously brush such opinions aside, or fail to ponder carefully over the grounds on which they may be based. Some of these grounds are, doubtless, of the character pointed out in the fourth chapter of Mill's representative Government. We are bound to take account of all these considerations, and to frame our demands and the basis on which they should be rested, in accordance with these considerations, both in our own minds and in our overt utterances. For my own part, I consider that our demand at present *is* not, as it ought not to be, one for representative institutions in the accurate sense of the expression. I remember that at a conversation some of us—including Mr. P. M. Mehta and myself—had with Mr. Bryce, when he was in the country, we unanimously repudiated that expression as conveying erroneous implications. All that we should ask for, all that, as I understand it we have asked for, is that while the British Government, having the responsibility of administration, must retain all direct power in its own control, it should, in the interests of good and progressive administration, receive advice in an organized and responsible constituted mode, not only from such of our countrymen as the Government thinks fitted to give such advice, but also from some who are designated for the purpose by their own fellow subjects. I do not call this representative Government, and I confess, too, that I have formed no such "great expectations" regarding the results of it, as some of our friends have. Still I consider the proposal to be one of some immediate use and importance, and which may, in the remote future, and with the changes which, let us hope, we shall have undergone in the interval, lead us on to the ideally best form of Government.

As to the relation between social and political reform, Mr. Telang says:—

Even if a system of election were now conceded to us by our rulers, we should still have a great duty to discharge on our own part—in fact, the duty will be all the greater and more exacting for such a concession. To discharge that duty most properly and efficiently, I hold that our social conditions must be changed in many respects. I entirely agree that "the remedy," to borrow your own words, "for removing India's social ills does not lie in anglicizing India." But I would add that no one that I know of says it does. To say, or to suppose, as so many at present do, that those who desire social reform want to "anglicize" the country socially, is at least as great and as injurious a misapprehension as to say that those who want political reforms want to "anglicize" the country politically. And I would wish those of us who are perpetually reminding the adherents of social reform that it is not, as you put it, "to be carried out at a moment's notice." I would wish these friends to remember, on their own parts, that exactly the same remarks can be made with about equal justice, and have often been actually made, in reference to the political reforms about which they are so very keen. I have noticed in the utterances of several among us a tendency to apply in matters connected with our social advancement a set of principles radically different from those which they would fain apply in matters connected with our political advancement. I have said before, and I now say again, that I consider this to be an entirely unwarranted proceeding. In my judgment, the Anglophobia, if I may so call it, which is so conspicuous in our social discussions when viewed in connection with the eager adoption of the externals of English political life, which is visible side by side with it, is a true index of the imperfectness in the assimilation and appreciation of Western culture, which is nowadays the subject of so much comment in our Hindoo newspapers from opposite points of view. It will not be amiss, if some of us, who talk as they do of female education, for instance, will consider how the same arguments, *mutatis mutandis*, will strike them, if urged by their political opponents in relation to the "higher education" of males.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. A. E. S. Hartigan, S.C., has been granted leave out of India, for one year, on medical certificate.

Major G. F. W. MacMahon, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

Vety. Surgeon W. S. Adams, A.V.D., has been appointed officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, *vice* I. V. Surgeon Anderson, on leave.

The services of Lieut. J. E. Tod, 2nd Bombay Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieuts. S. G. Brebner and F. W. Marriott, Poona Volunteers, are promoted captains, and Second-Lieut. Walker of the same corps is promoted Lieutenant.

The following Lieutenants of the Bombay Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, of which four have been in the Staff Corps, are promoted captains:—Lieuts. C. P. Campbell, W. W. Battiscombe, W. G. Alban, E. A. Kettlewell, R. H. Light, A. E. S. Searle, E. J. Carter, R. P. S. Barnett, A. Beale, C.H.C. Heyman, and W. J. R. Wickham.

The services of Captain J. Davies, S. C., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

VAIYSH VANI CASTE MEETING.

A meeting of the above caste was held in Ghellabhai Moolchand's oart as announced yesterday. About 500 of the principal members of the caste assembled, and the proceedings of the meeting were commenced by calling Balkrishna Namdeo Kolte to the chair. After some remarks from several speakers as to the state of the caste fund, and the sad want of a Mahajan Wadi with a temple for the use of the caste generally, it was proposed by Keshow Gunshet Gandi, and seconded by Vithoba Balshet Morey, that the sum of Rs. 15,000, needed in addition to the existing small fund of about Rs. 6,000 for the purchase and establishment of a Mahajan Wadi with a temple, be raised by means of a lottery, issuing tickets, to the extent of Rs. 30,000. The proposition being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Pandurang Babaji Deolekar, and seconded by Succaram Pandshet Berde that a committee be appointed for the purpose of applying to Government for leave to issue the lottery, and doing everything that would be necessary for carrying into effect the object for which the lottery was intended to be issued. The proposition was carried and the following were appointed to be committee, with power to add to their number, *viz.*, Dhondoo Babajee Deolekar, Narayen Bhickshet Khatoo, Govind Dushrath Khedekar, Balkrishna Namdeo Kolte, and Babaji Gunshet Thurval.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman followed, after which betel leaves and flowers were distributed, and the meeting dissolved.

It may be mentioned that Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdul Alli, Superintendent of the Detective branch of the local police, was present, and watched the proceedings throughout.

Behind the news that Mr. Shirley Baker has been ordered to leave Tonga, lies a curious bit of history. Mr. Baker was (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) a Wesleyan missionary who acquired complete ascendancy over the mind of the Chief of Tonga, and, through him, has long ruled the islands with an iron hand. Giving up his missionary career for those of politics, his measures civilised the natives and improved their condition, but by degrees he aroused such hostility to himself that in 1887 an attempt was made to assassinate him. The severe punishments inflicted at the time brought upon Mr. Baker much odium, not only in the islands, but also in New Zealand. He has been for some time waiting for this storm to blow over, but apparently his remarkable career in the Pacific has now been closed.

THE EXTRA-PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF MEDICAL MEN.

In an address to the annual conference of the British Medical Association at Birmingham the other day, the President referred to the extra-professional education of medical men.

The subject, he observed, was one that had always interested the profession, and attention to it had now become obligatory upon them since they had a share, though an inadequate one, in the election of the body to which its supervision was intrusted. To enter into a minute criticism of all the details of medical education that evening would be irksome, if not impossible. It must suffice to restrict the inquiry to preliminary education and the general science education, and these only as regards those students who took, or desired to take, an ordinary diploma—for example, those who content themselves with passing the examination of the conjoint board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. They had no need to trouble themselves about the education of the fortunate few—those who had the disposition and at the same time the leisure—in other words, the money—to protract their studies; those who could pursue them at the home Universities; those who could avail themselves of the opportunities offered by foreign seats of learning and schools of medicine and science. It was self-evident that if two men, equal as regards abilities and industry, studied, the one for five years, and the other for seven, the net result must be in favour of the latter. The problem, then, was how to secure for the poor man the greatest possible amount of that knowledge which now fell to the share of the rich. There was, then, a further problem—namely, what section or part of that knowledge was the more important, for that was the part which, failing the whole, we ought to aim at securing. After examining the time at the disposal of a medical student who proposes to take his diploma at the age of 21, and the reasons of the council for desiring to postpone the age to 22, the President pointed out that the General Medical Council, at its last session, determined that the position was not satisfactory, and made certain recommendations for its reform. These recommendations were that in every course of professional study and examinations the following subjects must be contained—namely, (1) physics, including the elementary mechanics of solid and fluids, and the rudiments of heat, light, and electricity; (2) chemistry, including the principles of the science and the details which bear on the studies of medicine; (3) elementary biology. The next resolution was to the effect that the examination in these, should be passed before the commencement of the second winter session. It is thus, in effect, announced that a student shall only be required to devote a nominal year—that is, an actual nine months, to these important studies. Well may one member of the council have said:—"It was an imposition on the public, to say that they taught their students physics in chemistry, and biology. It was at best a mere superficial veneering or varnish that could be obtained in 12 months." And to show to what straits the council is reduced by the exiguity of the time placed at the student's disposal, the same member proposed, and it was carried, that elementary mechanics should be added to this list. The objects to be kept in view in ordaining the study of such subjects are, compendiously, to obtain such knowledge as will enable the student to understand what his teacher means when he speaks, for example, of a limb acting as a lever of the first order; to obtain an intelligent acquaintance with the principles of instruments used or mentioned, as for example, a thermometer; to understand chemical references, and to be able to perform certain chemical operations; to acquire certain knowledge which will enable him to learn more quickly the specialities of human anatomy and physiology. All these and such like results are useful, and in many ways important. But there is, or ought to be, another object, more important that the whole of these put together. Instruction becomes education in direct proportion to the time spent in conveying it. The system to follow must be line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little. The twelve month now to be allotted to science may serve to cram in a fair share of instruction in facts and phenomena, but it will be imposible to do more. It will be impossible to really enable one to grasp the great principles which underlie these sciences. Even of the knowledge acquired, how much will cling? Scientific education—the acquisition of the faculty or habit of intuitively and invariably regarding any subject, any fact, any proposition in a strict, precise, and logical manner, scientific methods, scientific modes of thoughts and habits of mind, the scientific sense—where will all that be? Early compulsory scientific education will be in the future as it is in the present—non-existent. In two years a good deal might be done to remedy this. But two years cannot be allotted to preliminary science unless there is compulsory preliminary education. That brought them to the third question—Why should this not end at 15 years of age? As the result of inquiries which he had himself made into educational *status* of classes other than those from which medical students are drawn, and especially the youths attending Birmingham Board schools, the President found that the Birmingham Board school boy, at the average age of 13·3 years, could pass half the medical preliminary examination and several other things as well. Taking, then, the age of entry into the profession as 17, these boys would have nearly four years in which to acquire the balance of knowledge required for entrance. Allotting two years for this, except Latin, they had other two years to devote to "Latin, including grammer, translation from specified authors, and translation of easy passages not taken from such authors." When they considered that a boy had previously been educated for several years, that he had reached the *quasi*-mature age of 15, that he had two years to devote to the subject, surely these two years were sufficient for the acquisition of that much Latin. But although the Birmingham School Board does not select, the Committee of Council permit the study of Euclid and French, so that a boy would have, if these were selected, still two years for the second and third books of Euclid and for French, and other two years for Latin. The acquirement of Latin would therefore absorb two of the best years of his life. In quoting these cases his object was to bring more vividly before them the extent to which Latin interferes with other branches of learning, that it takes at least a good two years, and, indeed, probably absorbs even more in upper class education. It becomes, then, a reasonable subject of inquiry, why is such knowledge demanded of the student, and in what way will he be benefited by the acquisition? Let them see what were the uses to which a medical man did actually put his knowledge of Latinity. 1. He wrote in his prescriptions the Latin names of drugs instead of their English or Anglicized ones. 2. He wrote in Latin his instructions to the dispenser for compounding the drugs so ordered. 3. He wrote in Latin his instructions to the patient as to the quantities in, and the times at which, medicines were to be taken, or as to the manner applications were to be used. These were the only uses to which he put his costly knowledge. It must also be allowed that he could, if he was so disposed, read easy passages from Celsus. He submitted that the necessity for doing the three former things was of a purely arbitrary and artificial character; and, further, that the necessity, such as it was, had already crumbled and continued to crumble; as the English names are all given, as well as the Latin, in the British Pharmacopœia. There remained the question of the educational value of Latin, which he did not wish to underrate, but they had to consider, not merely the value, but the relative value of different systems of education, and on this point he proceeded to quote the opinion given by Mr. Gladstone before an education committee of the Flintshire County Council:—

"In my opinion, classical education is in itself the very best of all for all those who have a certain tendency towards it, and those whose circumstances are such as will enable them not to be content with the merest rudiments, but who will proceed to the point at which they will realize some solid attainments. Terrible errors have undoubtedly been committed in the past—and in the past I include the days of my own experience—in endeavouring to thrust the classics down the throats of everybody of a certain rank, quite irrespective of capacity and circumstance. I always bear this in mind. . . that the main purpose of education is to make the human mind a subtle, effective, strong, available instrument for whatever purposes it may be required to be applied to."

Should not Latin, then, be placed in the list of optional subjects? In 22 years great educational changes had come to pass in this country. He desired, therefore, to see the whole question of preliminary educational reopened and reargued, and he would briefly state how he thought the subject might best be dealt with. Let there be a select committee of the council, sitting with open doors, and let it take the evidence of two or three persons carefully selected from each of the following classes:—Public Schoolmasters, her Majesty's inspectors of Schools, headmasters of training colleges, and headmasters of Board schools. Let the primary subject of investigation be thus stated:—In what way could it be best ascertained that a boy aged 15 was of not less than average intellectual capacity; that he had for ten years been so trained as to have had his intellect generally developed. The question was, not what he had learned, but how he had learned it; not how much knowledge he had acquired, but whether he understood what he had acquired; not what he had thought about, but whether he had been trained to think at all. Inquiry as to hat subjects would best serve such training, and hich were the most useful in after years, would, of ourse, follow; but if his then intellectual status was atisfactory, the boy was fit for differe[illegible]ion into a cience student. As to this part of his education, an nalogous inquiry, with the assistance of experts in cience teaching, should be undertaken. Such an nquiry would benefit other classes than their own, nd would tend to avert a danger which now threatened schools of all grades. This danger was that instruction might crowd out education; for indeed it was possible *propter scientiam sciendi perdere causas.* (Cheers.)

THE BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 19th August are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 18th, 18 feet 9 inches against 18 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation still in progress. Cattle in Karachi Taluka improving, at other places fair. Rats in 2 talukas; some damage reported. Rain at Karachi 2 inches 34 cents; average of 13 other stations 1 inch 16·8 cents.

Shikarpur.—Rain general; maximum 5 inches 6 cents at Rohri, and minimum 1 inch 6 cents at Mehar; average 2 inches 35 cents. River 15 7-12th feet against 14½ feet last year. Jowari crops being destroyed by worms in Sukkur, and by excessive moisture in parts of Ghotki Taluka. Locusts passed over Shikarpur, Larkhana, Sukkur and Rato-dero; no damage reported. Cattle healthy. Cotton picking continues.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation flourishing. Jewari and til plants attacked by insects in Kandiaro Taluka. Cattle in 1 taluka in poor condition. Rain in 12 talukas; average 3 inches 13 cents. Locusts in 3 talukas, causing no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain general throughout the district, averaging from 34 cents to 1 inch 12 cents, and beneficial to the standing crops. Water-supply greatly improved in Begari and Meharwah. Locusts in the Tuul Taluka have caused slight damage to crops.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 9 inches 28 cents at Dholka, and minimum 2 inches 2 cents at Dhandhuka; total up to date, maximum 27 inches 72 cents at Modasa, and minimum 9 inches 13 cents at Dhandhuka. Bajri crop doing well. More rain is wanted, especially in Dhandhuka.

Panch Mahals.—Heavy rain during the week; total maximum 36 inches 48 cents at Halol, and minimum 18 inches 77 cents at Dohad.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Borsad 5 inches 35 cents, and minimum at Thasra 2 inches 55 cents; total maximum at Kapadvanj 32 inches 31 cents, and minimum at Anand 21 inches 20 cents. Standing crops in good condition.

Broach.—Good fall of rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 70 cents in Amod, and minimum 63 cents in Hansot; total maximum 27 inches 38 cents at Anklesvar, and minimum 15 inches 84 cents at Vagra. Cattle and young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district; during the week maximum at Mandvi 4 inches 71 cents, and minimum at Olpad 38 cents; total maximum at Bardoli 59 inches 85 cents, and minimum at Olpad 28 inches 88 cents. Sowing of kharif crops continues in low-lying lands of Bardoli, Chorasi and Olpad, where break in the weather is desirable. Weeding operations in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain more or less all over the district; maximum 4 inches 42 cents at Erandol, and minimum 61 cents at Chalisgaon. Young crops much improved by recent rains in Sindkheda, Shirpur, Shahada and Pimpalner talukas. Condition of agricultural stock improving. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain during the week at Nasik 50 cents; total 15 inches 61 cents: in talukas maximum 11 inches 12 cents at Peint; and minimum 9 cents at Malegaon; no rain at Nandgaon. Young crops doing well, but require more rain in many places in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon and Baglan talukas. Sowing and transplanting still continue. Cattle poor in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas for want of sufficient fodder.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 1 inch 24 cents; total to date 53 inches 87 cents, being 0·59 below average. Abnormal temperature 2 degs. cool on 14th, 1 deg cool on 18th, and *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain at the Sadar station 3 inches 73 cents; total 83 inches 89 cents. Rain general. Rice plants vigorous.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 18th August 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 1 inch 75 cents, and up to the end of the week 74 inches 38 cents. Condition of crops good. Weeding in progress.

Ratnagiri.—Rain general; maximum 6 inches 91 cents at Sangameshvar, and minimum 1 inch 10 cents at Devgad. Standing crops healthy.

Poona.—Rain more or less throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 44 cents in Petha Mulshi, and minimum 16 cents at Indapur. The standing crops in the hilly portion of the district are doing well, but they are withering in Deshi portions for want of sufficient rain. Scarcity of fodder in Indapur, Khed, Bhimthadi and Petha Baramati. Agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 10 talukas; maximum 95 cents at Jamkhed, and minimum 2 cents at Nagar. Sowing of bajri in progress. Rain generally wanted. Standing crops fair, except in Karjat, where they are withering for want of rain. Ground is being prepared for rain in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock good, except in Jamkhed. Fodder insufficient inparts.

Sholapur.—Rain in three talukas; at Barsee 41, Karmala 36, and Malsiras 10 cents; none elsewhere. The state of kharif crop is good only in the Barsi Taluka. Fodder scarce and its price rising. Cattle emaciated in parts of the district. Prices of food-grains are still stationary. In Madha only about one-fifth of the usual kharif area sown. In Pandarpur such kharif crop as are sown are withering. Rain anxiously hoped for in Saugola, in about 30 villages of which taluka the bajri crop has been lost for want of rain, which is everywhere urgently wanted. In Malsiras the bajri crops are withering. Kharif crops withering in Karmala.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 1 inch 41 cents; total 28 inches 62 cents; in talukas, maximum at Javli 6 inches 17 cents, and minimum at Khatav 23 cents. Rainfall general; more wanted in Khatav and Mân. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain, maximum, at Sindgi 95 cents, and minimum at Muddebihal 4 cents; none at Badami. Cotton sowing commenced in Indi, Sindgi and Bagevadi talukas. Young crops withering, and sowing retarded for want of moisture in Bagalkot, Hungund, Muddebihal, Badami and Bijapur talukas. Fodder getting dear in four talukas. Agricultural condition fair.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 34 cents; total 34 inches 2 cents. Crops promise well. Cotton sowing commenced. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations, except Navalgund, Gadag, Nargund and Mundargi; average of week 24 cents; more wanted generally. Standing crops good. Fodder and water-supply scanty in Nargund Petha.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district; at Karwar 3 inches 75 cents. Rice, sugar-cane and betel crops fair.

Rajkot.—Rain 49 cents; total 14 inches 45 cents. Weeding operations still continue. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Wadhwan.—Rain 80 cents; total 5 inches 70 cents. Weather cloudy and cool in the morning. More rain wanted.

Baroda.—Rain during week 5 inches 17 cents; total 31 inches 31 cents. Weeding operations continue. Sowing of rice commenced in the Kadi Division. Young plants of bajri and jowari withering in the Amreli Division for want of rain. Agricultral stock fair.

The following season report of the Poona District for the week ending 12th August 1890 was received too late for insertion in the last *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Rain more or less throughout the district; maximum 5 inches 99 cents in Petha Mulshi, and minimum 38 cents in Khed. Sowing of kharif still in progress. Young plants are doing well, except in Bhimthadi Taluka, where they are withering for want of sufficient rain. More rain wanted in Indapur, Sirur and Purandhar talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in three talukas.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency. More wanted in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar generally, and in parts of Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural operations progressing in some districts, but retarded in parts of Bijapur for want of rain. Young crops suffering from drought in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda; damaged by rats, locusts or other insects in a few talukas of Sind; otherwise good. Fodder sufficient, except in parts of Nasik, Poona, Amednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. Agricultural stock healthy, except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Amednagar and Sholapur.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

A Struggle for Supremacy.—A funny case is reported from Calcutta, in which two honorary magistrates, who are also Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, figure as breakers of the public peace. The facts appear to be briefly these :—The two functionaries concerned, named, respectively, Babus Sottobady Ghosal and Monee Lal Bannerji, had a dispute. The latter who, it appears, is a trustee of an Anglo-Vernacular School in Kidderpore, apprehended a breach of the public peace by the first named, who is said to have engaged some professional *lattials* in order to take forcible possession of the school. The former, while reporting the matter to the police, also engaged the services of some *lattials* to try issues with his adversary's men if force were used. Fortunately, Inspector Oakley arrived on the spot in time to prevent a disturbance. On Friday last in the court of the Hon'ble Moulvik Abdool Jabbar, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, Inspector Oakley, under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, obtained processes against both of these honorary magistrates and commissioners, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be bound down to keep the peace. The best part of the story is that subsequently on both the accused putting in an appearance at the Alipore Court in their official capacity of honorary magistrates, the orders of the stipendiary magistrate were conveyed to them personally by Inspector Oakley, warning them against committing a breach of the peace.—*Morning Post.*

Allahabad University Examinations.—The "failures" at the last intermediate examination at the Allahabad University have memorialised the Vice-Chancellor, praying him to take note of their "pitiable" condition. Boys who write petitions to explain why they have been "ploughed" are open to suspicion: and if Sir John Edge is the "veteran in matters educational," which the pettitioners, adroitly suggest, he will remember that the number of excuses which ingenious youth will invent to explain failure in the examination hall is a sum to infinity, and that if he listened to them all the University would probably show an unbroken record of passes. The particular excuse offered in the present instance is the influenza, of the dire effects of which the petitioners draw a most moving picture. "Not only," we are told, "did they suffer in body and mind, but many lost their near and dear relatives. There are some who managed somehow to attend with medicine phials in their pockets, but not being able to stand the strain to the last, they broke down." These are described as instances of "rare and heroic devotion to duty." Well, history does not say whether or not Casabianca had a cold in the head when he stood on the burning deck, but after all the essential point is that he stood: and though the boy in *Tom Brown* may have been suffering from rheum when he translated *triste lupus* as the sorrowful wolf, he would have pleaded the excuse in vain. The best advice that can be given to these victims of "such fortuitous combination of unfortunate circumstances," is not to waste their time in drawing up petitions, but to get rid of their colds, if they have not done so already and read for the next examination.—*Pioneer.*

Cattle Trespass in Mysore.—An idea of the loss caused by cattle trespass may be gathered from the remarks under that particular heading of the Superintendent of the Caugnoor Estate, Munzerabad. Mr. Percy Hunt, in his report for July 28th, says :—"I am keeping cattle out of the estates as much as I possibly can, although the cattle trespass is a frightful thing here, and do what I will, I cannot keep them out, and they tread down my supplies which I took so much trouble over. I cannot bear to see it; it disheartens me. I am, however, doing all I can along with my people, and hope to get them out of the place. They are so frightfully wild that we cannot catch them." In his report, dated the 4th instant, Mr. Hunt says:—"The fences I have had looked to again; they are being continually broken down by wild cattle. But I have put a stop to cattle trespass to a very great extent, I am thankful to say, as the cattle trespass on Caugnoor was not a small matter for consideration, and had I not made a very strong stand this year's supplying, over which I took very considerable trouble, would have counted for nothing, and I don't think a plant would have remained. Cattle are the great source of anxiety to me." An application has been made to the Deputy Commissioner for cattle pounds to be sanctioned, and it is hoped that the measure will meet with success.—*Madras Mail.*

Death of a Lady from Cholera.—We regret to record the death, at the age of 24, of Miss Victoria Mandeville Hawkins, who was attacked by cholera on the 12th instant, and succumbed, after very great exhaustion, on the 16th. She was the only daughter of Mr. F. N. Hawkins, C. E., and grand-daughter of the late Captain Charles Hawkins, R. N., and of Colonel Charles Frederick Mandeville, of the Madras Army. Having accepted a Lady Dufferin Scholarship she entered the Madras Medical College as a lady student in October last, and was considered by all the Professors an extraordinarily able and plucky woman. She was loved and respected by all that knew her.—*Ibid.*

The Payment of Witnesses.—In the Punjab last year the number of witnesses who attended the Courts in original civil suits was 411,032, of whom about one-third appeared voluntarily and without the issue of any sort of process. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Judges in considering that it is remarkable that so many witnesses should have attended without being officially compensated for their time and trouble, and an enquiry into the subject is now being made. No doubt many of the witnesses are friends of the suitors, and besides this a day in court is regarded as quite an exciting event among certain classes of the population. The Lieutenant-Governor also finds it difficult to understand how twenty-five per cent. of the witnesses who were summoned were not paid their expenses, although the Civil Procedure Code lays down that diet money and travelling expenses should always be tendered.—*Englishman.*

Floods in the Bolan.—News received to-day (18th August) announces the terrible havoc done to the Bolan line between Pirchowki and Kholepore by the recent floods. The water is stated to have rushed down at the rate of 40 miles an hour, carrying everything before it. Six miles of permanent way have been clean washed away and many other portions of the line breached, the military road is flooded all over and completely useless and five girder-bridges have been badly damaged. The water was over fifteen feet high on the 12th instant. The general commanding and the Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, go down on inspection on Wednesday.—*Pioneer.*

Burma Finances.—According to the budget estimates for 1890-91 the civil receipts from all Burma for the current year will exceed the civil expenditure by a crore and a half of rupees. Deducting from this the probable cost of garrisoning the country, there should still be a handsome surplus. It is hardly necessary to state that Upper Burma has not yet begun to pay its way. The loss for the current year is estimated at twenty-five lakhs, but there is little reason to doubt that year by year this deficit will decrease. Although Upper Burma is never likely to prove so wealthy as the lower province, there is not the least reason to anticipate that under British administration it will not be able to pay its way. At present Lower Burma has to make up deficiencies.—*Englishman.*

Travelling under Difficulties.—It is evident that the sooner the railway train is running over the Guggur the better. Below is an extract from a letter to a Simla resident which our contemporary publishes "in the hope that ladies, and particularly unescorted ones, who have to cross the river may not in future be required to climb on to the elephant's back by his tail" :—"When we got to the edge of the floating waters with the dak gharrie we found two elephants, but without 'howdahs' waiting; and after putting the baggage into the 'salitas,' we were requested to ascend, the *tail* of the elephant being offered as a step. Mrs.—— naturally objected to this, and was pushed up by the joint efforts of myself and coachman. When on the elephant there was nothing to hold on to, not even a rope, except the one attached to the beast's tail which nipped one's fingers every time he whisked it. We were a long time crossing, as the progress was slow owing to the violent current. Mrs.——was fearfully nervous, and a more barbarous arrangement than this one for crossing the Guggur, particularly for a lady, I have never seen. If the elephant had lurched we should have fallen off, and the getting down was as bad as the getting up."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Floods on the Rohilkhund Line.—After a fortnight's interruption through communication was restored on the Oudh and Rohilkhund line between Bareilly and Saharanpoor and Bareilly and Aligarh on the night of the 15th. The trains are now carried over a diversion, the breach having been left to be dealt with at leisure hereafter. Every exertion has been used by the railway officials to remedy the damage done by the floods, and the arrangements for the transhipment of passengers, luggage, and mails are allowed to have been excellent, but nothing in the way of repairs could be done till the water subsided. On the 15th, however, the diversion was completed, and having been inspected by Major Brackenbury, the Manager, and Mr. Walton, the Engineer-in-Chief, was declared ready for trains to pass.—*Pioneer.*

Stabbing a Schoolmaster.—At the Hughli Criminal Sessions on Saturday a native schoolboy, twelve years of age, was charged with stabbing his schoolmaster at Serampore. He wounded the pedagogue severely in the abdomen with a knife, and for some time the man's life was despaired of. The jury found the child guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy on account of his extreme youth. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Crawford, said the boy's parents were to blame for not paying greater attention to his morals, and he would punish them by imposing a fine of Rs. 100.—*Ibid.*

A Novel Experiment.—A novel experiment for India has been recommended to be tried in a public office at Rawalpindi. The widow of a recently deceased Christian clerk applied for her late husband's situation, on the ground of having no other means of subsistence, and her prayer has been strongly recommended by the local head of the Department to higher authorities for sanction.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following is a statement of accounts for the six months ending 30th June, 1890 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay 1st January, 1890	2,028	7	10			
Less Cheque uncashed	232	2	0			
Rs.	1,796	5	10			
Less due to Hospital and Nursing Fund	576	3	0			
Rs.	1,220	2	10			
Received from B. B. & C. I. Railway.	150	0	0			
Do. from G. I. P. Railway	300	0	0			
Do. from Rajpootana &c. Railway	150	0	0			
Do. Private Donations	165	0	0			
Do. No. 2, Account	183	12	0			
Do. Hospital Boxes	127	5	1			
Do. Interest on Govt. Paper	2,010	14	8			
Amount available for expenditure..				4,307	2	7
Amount of expenditure sanctioned by Committee				3,303	12	8
Leaving balance available				1,003	5	11
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Bank of Bombay Balance, 30th June, 1890	1,539	0	11			
Less Cheque cashed in July	300	0	0			
Rs.	1,239	0	11			
Less Amount due to Hospital	235	11	0			
				1,003	5	11
Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Nursing	1,500	0	0			
Nurses' Carriage, &c	222	1	0			
Medicines Surgical Appliances, &c.	332	7	0			
"Bombay Gazette"	36	0	0			
"Times of India"	36	0	0			
Garden	102	6	0			
Relief to Patients	212	11	0			
Telephone	50	0	0			
Kit from England	425	10	8			
Sundries	168	14	0			
Stamps, Interest, &c.	13	11	0			
Mr. Coulson for keeping Accounts	30	0	0			
No. 2, Accounts, Sundries, Printing, &c	174	0	0			
Total... Rs.	3,303	12	8			

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

August, 21.

SERIOUS JAIL OUTBREAK IN CACHIN.

On the morning of the 4th August, a correspondent writes to the Lahore paper, seventeen prisoners in the Srinagar jail attacked the jail officials. The men were life prisoners who had been sent to Srinagar a fortnight previously from the Jammu jail, for having assaulted the jailor and caused other disturbance. The number included three Mians of the same caste as the ruling family, who were convicted of murder, but were not hanged because Mians are by custom exempted from capital punishment. Having assaulted the guard and the jailor, the matter was reported to Dr. Mitra, the superintendent of the jail, who instantly proceeded to the jail, and found the mutinous prisoners assembled in the inner compound, armed with clubs got from the weaving looms in the workshop. Dr. Mitra, on his arrival at the jail, caused the sepoys to assemble, and after making proper arrangements for the safety of the other prisoners, called upon the sepoys to make a rush and capture the mutinous prisoners. With great courage he himself took the lead, followed by 80 sepoys and the other jail officials. From a distance, the superintendent asked the mutineers to surrender their arms and to come one by one if they had any grievance to relate. They, however, all rushed forward to attack. Thereupon the jailer, together with the sepoys and barkandazes, retreated and fled away, leaving the superintendent and his chaprassi inside the jail. Such was the unenviable position in which Dr. Mitra found himself after being deserted by the gallant troops of the Kashmir State! The prisoners advanced against him clubs in hand. He could also retreat, but as he saw the inner gate crowded with the retreating sepoys, he determined to show a bold front. He took a gun which he had with his chuprassi. The gun was loaded with No. 8 shot, so Dr. Mitra knew that it was no effectual arm against his opponents. He, however, tried to frighten them by telling them that he would fire if they advanced. They did advance. Dr. Mitra fired one shot, pointing the muzzle to the ground in front. It had no effect. A few shots hit the legs of three prisoners who were in front, but they did not mind them, and they advanced and hit Dr. Mitra's head with a thick club. He fell down. One of the prisoners was then trying to snatch his watch and chain, and this saved him from another stroke for a little time. He got a heavy blow immediately on his shoulder. He, however, managed to run away at last. Soon after the incident a body of soldiers was sent to the jail, and the mutineers readily surrendered. Dr. Mitra was then carried to his house, accompanied by Dr. Duke. Great sympathy was expressed with Dr. Mitra, whose house was thronged with people of all classes, for there is not another official so universally liked as this gentleman. The Maharaja and his brothers, and the Resident and European officials, and residents, have made personal enquiries. Dr. Mitra's injury, however, was not a severe one, and by the able treatment of Dr. Neve, he has recovered. The prisoners now deny any knowledge of the assault. They are already life prisoners, and it has not yet been decided what punishment is to be awarded to them. The mutiny is said to be due to the strict rules of labour and discipline that were forced on the prisoners by a new jailor, Pundit Kashinath, whose services have been borrowed by the State from the Rawalpindi jail, and who is an able man. Colonel Chamberlain, the Military Secretary, has, it is said, found fault with the sepoys for their most cowardly conduct in deserting the superintendent.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEPER QUESTION.

The *Gujerati* affirms that the public movement recently started in this city for the purpose of collecting funds with a view to erect a temporary asylum for the housing and feeding of lepers, is making fair progress. Already something like forty thousand rupees have been subscribed, and a few weeks hence the sum required to complete the project will be in the hands of the Secretaries of the Leper Fund Committee. Even with this large amount at the disposal of Mr. Acworth, it will not be possible to accommodate more than *two* hundred lepers out of the thousand victims of the dread disease to be found in this city. Under these circumstances we fail to see how Government can ignore their pledge to maintain the Leper Ward in the premises of the J. J. Hospital at their expense.

The *Native Opinion* considers that were it not for the disinterested efforts of Mr. Acworth, the present Municipal Commissioner, possibly the crying need of a leper home for the lepers would never have been accomplished so soon. But his efforts, conjoined with the ever-willing and ever-flowing charity of the Bombay public, have given the city an asylum large enough to accommodate some two hundred lepers. Already Rs. 37,000 have been collected, and there is every possibility of an equally large or even larger sum being raised. The "Home" may now be said to be on a fair way of being erected, and the supplies and provisions and other medicaments so necessary in the case of lepers, have also been provided for. The Municipality is likely to vote Rs. 1,000 a month, and, according to Mr. Acworth, Government propose giving a similar sum and undertaking their own responsibility in the matter. So far so good, we are glad of this instance of cordiality between the local Municipality and the "authorities that be," and have no doubt that this same feeling of cordiality will be still further cultivated, so that all ground for misunderstanding may for ever be removed.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, the time has come to take some such alterative as Holloway's Pills to restrain a disorder from developing itself into a disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically, on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood rendered purer, while the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and all ages. They have a most marvellous effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind,

THE MURDER OF INDIAN CHILDREN FOR THEIR ORNAMENTS.

A Writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* deals at length with this subject. He writes:—The first instance of the crime that came to notice was one in which the perpetrator was a herdsman, named Choonee. He was employed by a farmer to take the cattle out to graze; and usually drove them to pasture in the early forenoon, and home again at sundown. The farmer had a lad aged some five years, who was very fond of Choonee, and after the child had had his midday meal he would go out to find his friend on the Common Land. Hindoo boys of this class and age, from good supplies of farinaceous food, get little bow windows in front; and with their rose coloured turbans, linen jackets and loin-cloths, look very innocent, foolish figures. But besides his decent clothing, this lad wore a silver necklace, and bangles on his wrists. One day the two friends were sitting together in the shade cast by the broad leaves of the Butea, a stumpy tree growing in copses. The rains were over, and even before they had commenced the beautiful red flowers of the Butea had disappeared, but it was in full foliage. Near at hand, the cattle were grazing. Choonee, from time to time, moved a stone into the sun, because he could judge by its shaddow how the day was speeding. The herdsman's eye glittered as they fell on the silver worn by his small companion, and after greedily watching it in silence, he asked the lad if the necklace came off. It was easily undone, for it was secured only by a loop passing over a button of twisted cord. The child took it off, and put it in the young fellow's hands. "Now," said Choonee, "it would be funny if I could get the bangles off." So he used gentle pressure and forced them open, saying it was a joke. He promised to give them back directly, but, as if suddenly thinking of it, exclaimed, "You have not seen the pigeons!" The child was very eager, and gladly accompanied the other to a disused well, at a short distance. There was water far down, but the sides of the upper part of the well were of rough brick-work, and where bricks had fallen out, pigeons had made holes for themselves. Choonee went first and peered into the dark shaft. "Look down," he said, and the child looked but could see nothing. "Stand quite close, and I will throw in a clod; so the little boy leaned completely over, and Choonee, close behind him, threw in the clod. A hollow, echoing sound and a splash, and then a flutter of wings, a fusty smell of birds, and the lad, all excitement, saw a pigeon emerge, and craning to look for another, received a treacherous push, and down he went headlong. Not, however, into the black water, but falling irregularly, alighted on a ledge perhaps twenty or more feet below. The herdsman, having done the cowardly act, made off towards the cattle; but on the way he caught a shrill voice calling from the shaft, "Choonee, Choonee, I am not hurt!" This slender, forgiving cry suddenly smote the black heart with remorse. And Choonee returned to the well. He had a length of old rope lying by the Butea-trees, and fetching this, he augmented it with his turban opened out; and letting it down, the lad in the well, agile as a small animal, got a good hold and was drawn up. But the thief could not bring himself to give up the silver, and strictly enjoined the child to say he had slipped into a well, where his necklace and bangles, detached by the accident, had been lost, and kind Choonee had helped him out. When, however, the child got home amongst the women, they wormed the true story out of him. It was the more sweet of the little fellow to have been so forgiving, because he was quite aware of what a bad turn had been done him. Choonee was arrested, and gave up the silver ornaments. It was clearly an attempt at murder, but under the circumstances, the culprit got off with imprisonment for a term of years.

In another case, a young carpenter had his workshop in the street of a village. It was the end of January; the sugar-cane was cut, and the presses were all at work in the fields. The spring crops of grain were ripening for the sickle, and the harvest would begin in a week or two. A very busy time; the women who could work were wanted as well as the men. And a married girl who had a boy three years old, had more than once taken him down to the carpenter's shop and left him to play there, or fall asleep in a corner, if he pleased, whilst she went out to the labourers to lend a hand at the cane, or to frighten the birds off the corn. One morning she again asked the young workman to look after the child, and he, good-naturedly enough, promised to do so. Unfortunately, the child had silver bangles on his arms, and when the woman came home in the afternoon she found the carpenter working away, but her little boy not there. The carpenter, when interrogated, said he was very sorry, but, intent on his work, he had for a little while forgotten his charge, and when the recollection suddenly came back the child was missing. He, the carpenter, could only search in the immediate vicinity, which he had done, without effect; and he conjectured the little thing had toddled home. But no, he was not at home, and the distracted mother imagined every misfortune; he had fallen into a well; a wolf had carried him off; or kidnappers—who pursued their trade in that part—had whipped him away with them. At night a bullock was often tied up in the shed where the carpenter worked, and a heap of chaff was stored in one corner for its use. This evening the bullock would not be secured in the usual place—snorted, started back, and tried to wrest its head loose from the herdsmen in charge of it. They turned over the chaff. Alas! the lost little child was lying there dead, strangled with a wisp of green long-grass, and without his ornaments. The carpenter subsequently confessed the ill contrived crime, and produced the stolen silver. It will be observed that the culprit had really made no provision whatever for exculpating himself, in case of suspicion, or for hiding the traces of his offence. For a few ounces of metal, which he could not change into money without the greatest risk, he sacrificed an innocent life, and closed his own career just opening to its honest activities. He was sentenced to be hanged, and behaved rather strangely before his execution. He sent for his mother, and told her he desired that his body should be thrown into the Ganges—the disposal of the body is left to relatives in Indian jails. His mother, a poor widow, excused herself on the score of expense, for the river was nearly twenty miles distant. But the young man got angry, and exclaimed, "If you do not carry out my wish, I will catch hold of your hand, from *there*." This dreadful word settled it, and his mother, in genuine alarm, promised the Ganges.

It is certainly mostly boys who suffer this shocking cruelty; but an instance of a girl is recollected. Of course, there were bangles again, and this time anklets as well, which are often worn by female children. And in the village where the girl's home was, an old woman lived, whose habit it had long been to visit the edges of fields to cut grass. Going on this task one early afternoon, the crone asked the child to accompany her, and this the little thing gladly consented to do. There is a tree, common in Indian spinnies, called the *Arbor tristis*. It is a member of the Jasmine order, and perhaps derives its sorrowful name from the fact that it loves the night, and choses the "sleep-time" for unfolding its flowers. They are fragrant, and load the air with sweet, faint odours. When the morning comes, and the sun shines out, then the prodigal casts away its blossoms, and they carpet the ground beneath. The tree is inconspicuous enough; but the small flowers are white and star like, and have an orange tube—from which, indeed, a dye is made. The old grass-cutter led the child to one of these *Nyctanthes*, and bade her form garlands from the fallen blossoms. For the little ones string them there, as they do the cowslips with us. With patient industry on one hand, and this pleasant sport on the other, the hours were passed through by the two companions; but when the sun was setting, the old woman paused from work, and sat still awhile as if enjoying the calm of evening. But she was only waiting for it to grow a little darker, and to allow all straw labourers to disappear. For the glamour of the accursed ornaments had dazzled her eyes, and bewitched her reason and conscience. There was a field of the huge millet, six feet high in places, close by, still uncut. And into the privacy of the over-shadowing stalks she beguiled her playmate of the afternoon, and then and there, with the rough sickle she had used for the grass, severed the little creature's throat. Such black treachery—such diabolical cruelty—seem scarcely credible; and one wishes that human nature could be relieved of the stain of so foul an instinct, as they would have relieved it in the art of the middle ages, by depicting evil spirits distinguished in their horns and tails from wholesome mortals, and whispering into the hag's ear—nay directing her very arm!

A contemporary hears from Quetta that a flood of unprecedented magnitude has just occurred in Bolan. According to the accounts, a torrent, twelve to twenty feet high, flowing with tremendous rapidity, swept through the valley, carrying everything before it. The unfortunate railway has been utterly wrecked, and the military road much damaged. Among other casualties a gang of 35 native labourers were carried away and drowned to a man. As to the railway, we should imagine that after this final disaster, the authorities will abondon the idea of maintaining it on the present alignment. Further restoration would be only giving the next flood opportunities for doing fresh mischief.

CURIOSITIES OF POISONS.

A writer in *Cassell's Saturday Journal* says:—Until the past few years poisoning has been a study pretty much confined to savages—not, of course, exclusively the savages in paint and feathers, but to the naturally ferocious and criminal in all communities. Among savages, in the ordinary sense of the word, there has often been found a wonderful knowledge on this subject, and some very curious results have frequently been obtained by them. A very intelligent and trustworthy resident on the boarders of a North American Indian tribe, for instance, tells a very singular story. He had a young Indian girl in his kitchen for some years. When she first entered his service, so many of her relatives and friends came to see her that he had to give her peremptory orders to admit nobody. Unfortunatley, one of her first visitors after this decree had gone forth was an old medicine man of her tribe, whom she steadfastly refused to admit to her kitchen, and who, consequently, went away furiously angry, and vowing all sorts of vengeance. Some months afterwards, the old doctor met the girl. He had, apparently, quite forgotten the insult he had received, and very heartily shook hands with her. She happened to have a slight wound in her hand, and after the old man had grasped it, she saw, to her dismay, that this wound was covered by a black patch, and she instantly suspected that it was a patch of poison, and she told him so. The old man frankly admitted that her suspicion was correct. She had insulted him when they last met, and now he had paid her for it. For one month in every year, as long as she lived, he told her that her skin would break out in black blotches. Twelve months afterwards, the affliction predicted actually befell the girl, and every year, as long as she continued in the service of the narrator of this story, her skin became blotched and patched all over with black marks, which continued to disfigure her for a month, and then disappeared. A Government officer at Winnipeg mentions in one of his official reports a very remarkable poison, which had the effect of paralysing the muscles of the face. Speaking of a woman to whom it had been administered without her own consent or knowledge, this official says: "Only the eyes moved, and, as they were intensely black and rather sparkling, the ghastly deformity was rendered the more glaring. The most singular effect, however, was produced by her laugh. She was a jolly, good-natured squaw, and laughed upon the slightest provocation. Her eyes sparkled, and her 'ha! ha!' was musical to a degree; but not a muscle moved to denote the merriment on that expressionless face. One felt that some one else laughed behind that rigid integument. No idea could be formed of what she thought at any time."

There is nothing incredible in this. Medical science has of late years been turning attention to poisons, and many effects quite as pronounced, if not, perhaps, quite so striking, have been observed. "Experiments," says one authority, "have shown that certain poisons are so potent and subtle in their action as to almost equal the wonders in tales told of charms condensed into necromancers phials. The animal body can be played upon as if it were a machine. The strokes of the central pump, the heart, can be slowed or quickened; the vital heat lowered or increased; the pupil of the eye expanded or narrowed; the limbs paralysed or convulsed; the blood sent to the surface or withdrawn to the interior; even the natural hue and colour of the body can be changed." One very interesting result of modern study of poisons is the discovery of some ground for believing that certain diseases, both of body and mind, may be attributable to poison in the system. Dr. B. W. Richardson, for instance, says that somnambulism, he has not the slightest doubt, "is produced by the formation in the body of a peculiar substance, which may be derived from the starchy parts of the body, and has the effect of the chemical subtance known as amylene. I believe that," says Dr. Richardson, "because you produce artificial somnambulism by the use of that substance. Under its influence persons can be made to walk about unconsciously in the same way as the somnambulist does." The same respected authority affirms that there are substances known capable of producing extreme melancholy. "There is a peculiar offensive sulphur compound called mercaptan. A little of that administered to any one produces the intensest melancholy, tending almost to suicide. We can sometimes detect a similar offensive substance in the breadth of patients who are suffering from melancholia." Similarly, there is a well-known poison which produces all the effects of scarlet fever. There is another, a large dose of which brings about all the symptoms of cholera; and there appear to be several poisons which produce idiocy or actual madness. The Hindoos are said to know a drug which, as Mr. Wynter Blyth tells us, has, in Indian history, often played the part of a State agent, and has been used to produce imbecility in persons of high rank whose mental integrity was considered dangerous to the despot in power. This same writer gives a droll account of the effect produced by a certain root which, in an ancient cloister, the monks once ate by mistake. "In the night all were taken with hallucinations, so that the pious convent was like a madhouse. One monk sounded at midnight the matins; some who, thereupon, thinking it was morn, came into chapel, opened their books, but could not read; others declaimed; some sang drunken songs of a character not befitting the place, and the greatest disorder prevailed."

Among the most curious poisons of which there is any record in the past, or of which we have any knowledge at the present time, is that which Shakespear makes Friar Laurence give to Juliet as a means of enabling her to escape the proposed marriage with Paris. It would, he assured her, produce temporarily all the symptoms of death—

> "Each part, deprived of supple government,
> Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death :
> And in this borrowed likeness of shrunk death
> Thou shalt continue two and forty hours,
> And then awake as from a pleasant sleep."

Juliet takes the draught, and the effect is precisely as the friar has predicted, and it might be supposed that so convenient a poison was purely the invention of a dramatist, and had no sort of equivalent in the drugs of the toxicologist. Modern science, however, has recognised in the contents of Juliet's phial a well-known medicine of ancient Greece (*atropa mandragora*) which really possesses the remarkable power attributed to it in Shakespeare's tragedy. Dr. Richardson tells us that it was actually used by Greek physicians very much as we use chloroform, and that under its influence operations were performed. It was known as "death wine," and was in common use till about the fifteenth century, but old medical works are still extant containing descriptions of it, and, a few years ago, this gentleman tells us that a friend of his brought him some of the root from Greece, and, by the help of these old prescriptions, he was able to concoct some of this death wine, and to make such experiments with it as to entirely confirm Friar Laurence's account of its action. We are further told that, when the Jews were under the Romans, and a good many of them were crucified, the Jewish women were in the habit of giving them this same mandragora in order to alleviate their sufferings, and it is suggested that, as some of the victims were known to have recovered from their apparent death, the practice of breaking the legs was adopted.

According to a Reuter's telegram a letter from Behramjee Meherwanji Malibari has appeared in the *Times*, in which he warmly supports the appeal made to change the present marriage laws of India. The *Times* strongly advocates a change in the barbarous system, and says that the bride should be given the option of ratifying or repudiating the marriage made in her infancy. The article also favours the abolition of the restitution of conjugal rights, and adds that all legal obstacles to the remarriage of Hindoo widows should be removed. In conclusion, the article declares that the abstention of the Government from instituting these reforms would be the abnegation of our resposiblities as rulers of India. In connection with the Indian marriage laws question, a committee has been formed, which includes the names of Lords Northbrook, Ripon and Reay, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Cardinal Manning, Lady Duff, Sir Monier Williams, Sir W. G. Hunter and Mr Dadabhai Naoroji.

There is no period of life more important, from an hygienic point of view, writes the *Hospital*, than the age between twelve and twenty-one, for, as Dr. Hector George points out, it is between these years that the skeleton and brain take their definite form. It is then that an abundance of general exercise will facilitate development; it is during this period that deformities are so easily contracted; stooping, for instance, from leaning over work, or writing at a too low desk; crooked shoulders or hips from carrying weights always on one side, or from allowing pupils to sit crookedly at their work. But now, happily, there is open to everybody that splendid antidote to deformity—gymnastics. It is the same thing with the brain. Everything in a man's life depends on the impressions he receives in his youth; his surroundings must be refined and clever if it is wished that his mind may also become so. In the words of Dr. George, what is wanted is "An upright mind in an upright body."

AN AMERICAN RETROSPECT.

The *New York Nation* of July 3rd contains a retrospect of the last twenty-five years in the United States which is well worth the attention of all Englishmen who are interested in the social and political progress of their kinsmen in America.

When the *Nation* was started at the close of the struggle between the North and South, there was hardly a political observer who did not imagine that the military spirit which had been aroused by the war would be retained in some form or other, and that, as Wendell Philips feared, the old "farming and reading" Republic would give place "to a strong military and perhaps predatory" State. Fortunately, the latter part of the prophecy has not been verified. Europe saw with wonder and admiration a million men lay down their arms without a thought of perpetuating the power of the Army, and sink into ordinary citizens hardly recognisable as the men who had formed perhaps the most formidable force that the world has ever seen, till the necessity for finding some means by which the surplus revenue could be got rid of called the veterans back to remembrance as suitable recipients of public bounty. In spite, however, of the fact that the war did not leave any trace of 'militarism' on the Union, it did no doubt mark the end of the old "reading and farming" Republic, and the twenty-five years that have elapsed since the epoch of Secession have seen the evolution of a new political order. One of the most marked characteristics of American society before the war was, says the writer in the *Nation*, "the influence of the clergy and the lawyers in their character of publicists and orators." This feature of political life has almost entirely disappeared. The lawyers no longer join in the work of political exposition, and indeed, almost entirely withdraw from public life. The leaders of the Bar confine themselves to their professional work—the ablest being employed by the great commercial corporations—and are apparently less and less anxious to take part in political movements. This disappearance of the trained lawyers from politics has had an exceedingly unfortunate effect on the Senate. "Nearly every State," says the writer in the *Nation*, "had at least one Senator of the type of Seward, or Sumner, or Fessenden, or Trumbull—generally a man of very moderate pecuniary means—who not only exerted great influence on the politics of his State, but spoke with more or less moral and intellectual authority on all the questions of the day, and aided his constituents by speeches out of Congress, somewhat in the English fashion, in making up their minds on current topics. This type has almost completely disappeared. It can hardly be said to have any representative whatever in the Senate to-day. There is no Senatorial orator whose utterances are looked for with any eagerness or have any deciding influence on local opinion." In fact, the Senate is now almost entirely a plutocratic assembly, and it looks as if it would soon become as impossible to make a poor man an American Senator, as to make him an English Peer. "In the North," continues the writer in the *Nation*, "there is a steady tendency to give seats in it to successful manufacturers, speculators or railroad men. As a general rule, too, this class brings to the work of legislation considerable contempt for public opinion as expressed through the newspapers, and an almost unbounded belief in the venality of State Legislatures as the result of their own experience in business life; for a successful business career on the scale which is now common can hardly go very far without bringing a man in contact with State legislators as an applicant for some sort of favour or privilege, or as the object of the form of extortion known as "a strike."" Another change by no means for the better is to be found in the entire disappearance of the influence once exercised by "the lyceum lecturer," a person "who represented to the rural population not only literature and art, but political philosophy, and exerted during the period preceding the war a very wholesome and powerful influence." Strange as it sounds, it is unquestionably the fact that this withdrawal of the intellectual element in politics formerly represented by the lawyers and the clergy, has been contemporaneous with an enormous development of the study of politics in the abstract. All the principal universities have now schools of political science, and every year the number of writers and thinkers upon political philosophy, political economy, constitutional law and kindred subjects is swelled by fresh accessions. The contribution made by America to the discussion of abstract political questions is indeed as great, if not greater than, that of any other country, and it would be impossible to find any portion of the world in which the discussion of problems connected with government and sociology is followed with more interest or intelligence. Yet, in spite of this fact and of the remarkable development of the universities in these fields, it would appear that there has been "an undoubted decline in the influence of the colleges on popular thought, and in the number of graduates in Congress and in political life." Another change which the writer in the *Nation* declares to be specially pronounced is "the transfer to wealth of the political and social influence which was formerly shared, if not absorbed, by literary, oratorical, or professional distinction." Twenty-five years ago, the public were hungry for news about authors, preachers and lecturers. Now, this mark of distinction belongs solely to the millionaires. "It is their personality and doings which now pique popular curiosity and touch the popular imagination; it is their talk which is believed to have most power." Nor is it merely in social consideration that the millionaires have won the front places. "In politics they have become perhaps the greatest force of the day." The weight they exercise in public affairs is to be attributed to two things. Firstly, to the withdrawal of the lawyers and the clergy from the political arena; and secondly, to their practice of "owning," that is controlling, both the professional politicians and the the Press. Of late years an increasing number of newspapers, no longer held by independent proprietors, have virtually come into the power of rich men. A general survey, then, of the last twenty-five years, points to the fact that the political influence once wielded by the intellectual classes in America has passed into the hands of the plutocracy, and that unless the present process is arrested, the United States, informally no doubt, but none the less really, will be governed by an oligarchy of millionaires.

HIGH COURT.—August 22.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

653—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy vs C A Turner—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

356—Little, S, F and N.—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

675—Thakurdas, D and C—Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia.—Wadia and G.

677—M H Khan—Runchordass Amthabhoy vs Maneckial Gordhundas Goonderia.—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Farran.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Chitnis, M and M., Chalk, W and S, and M H Khan for claimants—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and others.—F A Little for Government, Payne G and S for mortgagee—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

244-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Ramchundra Hemraj vs Ramchundra Vinayek and others—Jefferson, B D and K, and Chalk W and S.

129-90—Crawford, B B and B—Seskurn Sameermul and others vs Dewraj Thakersey and others—Thakurdas D and C.

551-88—Jefferson B D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—H C and B, T and D, and P and R.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on the American Copyright Law, under the title, "The Protection of American Literature," warns English authors that they need not think a copyright law will make them wealthy. "Certain persons—perhaps at the extreme limit, fifteen authors, male and female—will experience an instant and large increase in the value of their future property. A considerable number of other authors, almost wholly novelists, will be able to make rather better terms than they make now, and will secure somewhat improved receipts. But the bulk of the writing tribe, and among them some of the most celebrated of living names, will find that American copyright improves their financial condition not an iota. The people who will benefit from the adoption of copyright, and that instantly and largely, are the authors of American literature. The present condition of the law is positively annihilating American literature. The first direct action of the copyright law, when it passes, will be to destroy an immense crop of base English fiction, and to give the young American novelist, of the better class, a chance of being heard. It will, also, it is to be hoped, put a good deal more money into the pockets of our few leading novelists. It appears to me Utopian to imagine that, for some time to come, it will do much more in a financial direction.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Marmaduke Wood, whose name has achieved so startling a notoriety in connection with the Dunlo case, has long been regarded as a star of fashion among his own peculiar set. He is certainly the author of various strange departures in sartorial patterns, and his ties, by reason of their splendor and immensity, are the wonder and envy of his associates. "Marmy" is, by way of being a great coachman, and is frequently to be discerned piloting a four-in-hand, or tandem, or other dashing equipage. He was greatly to the fore at Monte Carlo this year during the Carnival, when he claimed to have secured the prize for the most brilliant turn-out produced in the place. Mr. Marmaduke Wood seldom changes his address without the fact being duly chronicled in the columns of the *Morning Post*. Altogether he is a young man of unexceptionable *ton*.

Lord Albert Osborne, who cables to say he did not toss for the hand of Lady Dunlo, is the youngest son of the Duke of Leeds, and consequently a brother of Lord Carmarthen, whom he greatly resembles in appearance and manner. Originally intended for the diplomatic service, he has recently, owing to the tardy progress of his studies in London, removed to the island of Ceylon, where he proposes in due course to superintend the cultivation of the tea plant. Lord Albert enjoyed much popularity both at Eton and Oxford.

Lord Jersey, who has been finally fixed upon as the new Governor of New South Wales, is a Warwickshire landowner and the senior partner in Child's Bank. He is also the proprietor of Osterley-park, a stately suburban residence close to Southall, famous for its trees and garden-parties, which take place regularly every Saturday during the season, and whereat many social lions do congregate. Osterley came to Lord Jersey through his grandmother, who was a daughter of Lord Westmoreland and granddaughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Child. Lord Westmoreland ran away with her mother to Gretna-green, hotly pursued by old Mr. Child, who would have caught the runaway couple if Lord Westmoreland had not shot one of the leaders of the pursuing carriage. Osterley was let a few years ago to the Duchess of Cleveland, who fully maintained the spirit of the place, and it is to be hoped that if it is let again, the new occupant will not fail to preserve its social and intellectual prestige.

Lord Jersey was a very active pedestrian in his younger days, as he won the mile at Eton in exceptionally good time, and was subsequently a prominent performer on the running path at Oxford. He has since distinguished himself, if in no other way, by becoming the husband of Lady Jersey, who is a daughter of Lord Leigh, and one of the cleverest lady orators in the political world.

Mr. Ronald Bridgett, British consul at Buenos Ayres, must be having an anxious time just now. Mr. Bridgett is a tall, good-looking man of forty-five to fifty, with dark hair and moustache. He has held the appointment for some time, and had to go over to England last year to give evidence concerning the defalcations of a subordinate of his. Mr. Ronald Bridgett is brother of the Rev. T. E. Bridgett, one of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Joseph's, Clapham. Father Bridgett, who was educated at Cambridge, is at once a genial and a learned man. He is the author of several well-written and trenchant historical works, the latest of which, "Blunders and Forgeries," has made something like a hit.

The operation on the eyes of the Shah's wife, for which she went to Europe, has not been successful, and she has now lost her sight permanently. The mischief was that she did not go to Europe to consult the oculists sufficiently soon. The disease was an ingrowing of the eyelashes, which irritated the ball of the eye, setting up suppuration, then inflammation and gradual loss of sight.

The Gladstonian candidate for East Wilts, Mr. Charles Alan Fyffe, is an interesting personage. He is the son of a Blackheath doctor, his mother being a cousin of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and was born forty-five years ago. At Oxford, where he graduated with the highest honors in classics, he was president of the Union Debating Society. In 1869, while a Fellow of University College, he visited the Continent, making a special study of the battle-fields of Europe, which accounts for the vivid pieces of descriptive work that lighten the pages of his "History of Modern Europe," completed last year. He was also struck with the strength of the Prussian Army, and when rumors of the conflict with France filled the air, he went the round of the London editors and told them that France would be pulverised. He even indicated in outline, mainly correct, what the German plan of campaign would be.

During the war he was attached to one of the Prussian infantry regiments, and did some war corresponding for the *Daily News*. At the time of the Commune he was in Paris, and had the pleasure of being repeatedly arrested. Thereafter he returned to Oxford and became trustee of the estates of University College. In this capacity he encouraged the extension of small holdings on the college estates, and the experience thus obtained made him the most valuable witness before the recent Small Holdings Committee. In fact, the report of that Committee is based to a considerable extent upon his evidence, and has no less than thirty-four marginal references to it. At the general election of 1885 Mr. Fyffe was the Liberal candidate for Oxford, where, though he polled nearly three thousand votes, the brewing interest yet prevailed.

There is a great deal of interesting anecdote and just a touch of Carlylean frankness in Mr. Edward Marston's article, "How Stanley wrote his Book," in the August *Scribner*. The page-boy, for example, who handed in a telegram was in danger, we are told, of having an inkstand thrown at his head; and Mr. Joseph Bell, who illustrated the book, is accused of "excessive verbosity." Of the many good letters sent to Stanley on his return, perhaps this is the neatest:—"Right glad am I that you are once more in a civilised country. I have carefully watched your proceedings from the time you discovered Livingstone. You are a brick! Now, if you are inclined to sell the cap you wore through Africa, I am prepared to give you a fancy price for it to add to my collection of curiosities; it shall be preserved in a glass case with your name on the same."

Dr. James MacGregor, of Edinburgh, one of the Queen's Scotch chaplains, is a brilliant preacher, and he is also a man of very small stature, and slightly deformed, a defect which has gained for him the title in Edinburgh of "Bowdy" MacGregor. Once when a minister of a rural parish, he called at a farmhouse, and as the members of his congregation whom he wanted to see were not at home, he good-naturedly consented to be taken round the premises by the farmer's boy. After he had seen the minor sights about the place, he was taken to the pigsty to see the pigs, where a curiously-shaped animal was triumphantly pointed out to him as "Bowdy MacGregor, ca'd after oor minister, ye ken." The story is told by the worthy old doctor himself.

Mr. Charles Buller, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, did well for himself the other day in securing the hand of Miss Dunbar, who is a most charming lady and a great Ulster heiress. Miss Dunbar's property includes a very valuable section of the city of Belfast and a beautiful place called Woburn in County Down, perched on the edge of the sea and facing the Isle of Man. Altogether Miss Dunbar is very well to do, and should by rights, says a home paper, have married long ago, but she has never entirely got over the loss of her only brother, who was a well-known officer in the Life Guards, and died under peculiarly distressing circumstances.

The latest instalment of Joseph Jefferson's autobiography in the *Century* magazine contains a touching story of the relations between Tom Robertson, the author of "Caste," and poor Artemus Ward, then rapidly dying:—A strong attachment had sprung up between them, and the devotion of his new-found English friend was touching in the extreme and characteristic of Robertson's noble nature. Just before Ward's death Robertson poured out some medicine in a glass and offered it to his friend. Ward said, "My dear Tom, I can't take that dreadful stuff." "Come, come," said Robertson, urging him to swallow the nauseous drug: "there's a dear fellow. Do now, for my sake; you know I would do anything for you." "Would you?" said Ward, feebly stretching out his hand to grasp his friend's, perhaps for the last time. "I would, indeed," said Robertson. "Then you take it," said Ward. The humorist passed away but a few hours afterwards.

When M. de Blowitz visited London the other day, he was accompanied by M. Loredan, a young French dramatist and author of "La Famille." "It was the first time he had seen London, and what struck him most was its 'incomparable hideousness and egoism,' but then its strength and riches were a wonder to him, and he could only look his opinion of the beauty of its women."

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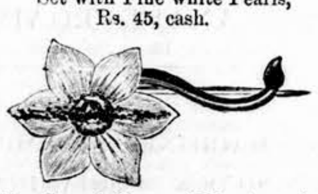

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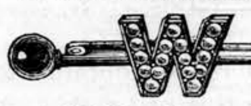

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May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp & Co. Treacher & Co., Phillips & Co., Thomson and Taylor, Fernandes & Co., Wright & Co., Esplanade Pharmacy and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. Macropolo & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

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(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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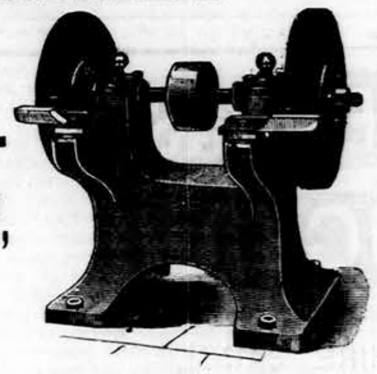

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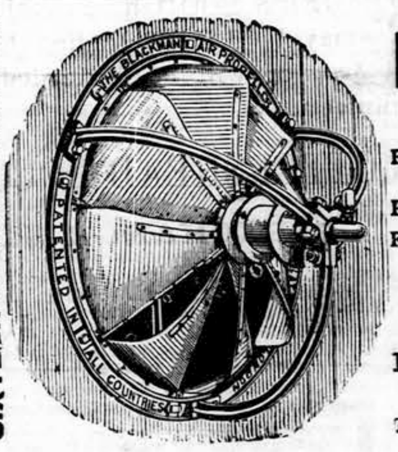

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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
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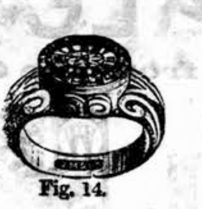

Fig. 14.

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Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ⅝ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter ...	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch ...	1,000

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Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds ..	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays ...	1,050

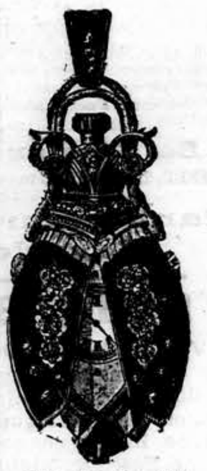

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

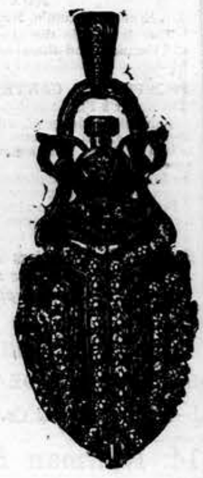

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅜ inch diameter ...	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅜ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth ...	1,100

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

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Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

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LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Cadbury's
(REGISTERED)
Cocoa
GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for Cadbury's Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.
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EXHIBITION,
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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED
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BENGER'S
FOR
INFANTS, CHILDREN,
INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"YOU are old, father William," the young man cried,
"Yet your locks they are glossy and brown,
I hear the folks saying on every side
You've the best head of hair in the town."

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I remembered my locks might grow spare,
So Kemp's Equatorial Hair Douche applied,
The result is this fine head of hair."

Now young men and maidens, I pray you, give ear,
To the moral these verses convey,
By using Kemp's Hair Douche you never need fear,
Scanty locks as the years roll away.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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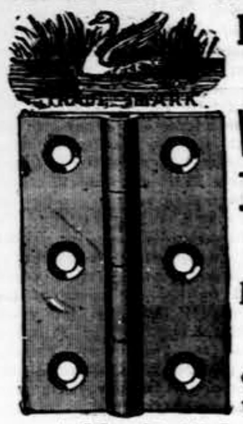

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ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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